The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,134 NEW SERIES. **BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.**

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th Oct.
* L. BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 161 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 25th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated, specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs. a.
Tonic Water Extract	3 8
Ginger Ale	4 0
Gingerade	3 0
Lemonade	3 0
Orangeade	3 0
Raspberryade	3 0
Sarsaparilla	4 0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c., Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
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Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

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BY
TODAR MAL.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 22, 1887. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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The following are always kept in stock:—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
No. 5. D-B. B-L. C-F Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 120, cash.
No. 7. Ditto. ditto, superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.
Black Waterproof case with fittings complete, for Nos. 5 and 7, Rs. 45, cash.

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No. 9. D-B. C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Back Action Locks, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, well finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
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No. 14. Ditto ditto, very superior quality and finish. Price Rs. 295, cash.
No. 16. Ditto ditto, best quality and finish. Price Rs. 360 cash.
Black Waterproof Cases, complete with fittings, for No. 9 Gun. Rs. 45, cash.
Superior Cases and fittings for Nos. 12 and 14. Rs. 50, cash.
Ditto ditto, for No. 16. Rs. 60, cash.

HAMMERLESS GUNS—
Most useful in thick Jungle, fitted with Safety Bolt.
No. 18. Gibb's and Pitt's new Pattern Patent Top Lever, Double Bolt, Hammerless Guns, D-B C-F. 12 bore, Damascus Barrels, Left Choke, in Leather Case, with fittings complete. Rs. 300, cash.
No. 20. Anson and Deeley's new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic Safety Bolting, Damascus Barrels, Left Choke, &c., D-B. C-F. 12 bore. In Leather Case with fittings complete. Rs. 400, cash.

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Twist Barrels, Patent Breech, Back Action Locks.
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Waterproof Canvas Case, complete with fittings, for Muzzle-Loading Gun. Rs. 40, cash.
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No. 70. Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Self-Extracting, Rebounding Hammer, &c., Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
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No. 72. New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel. Rs. 80, cash.
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No. 74. Latest Regulation, ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 90, cash.
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Oak Cases, with Fittings, complete, for Revolvers. Rs. 16, cash.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 11.
For further particulars apply personally, or write for illustrated Catalogue.

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AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found to be, even in the most unfavourable seasons, to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	,, 1 0
Gingerade	
Ginger-ale	
Sarsaparilla	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

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SHOT, ORDINARY.
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MEASURES.
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PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.
Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

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Specially compiled for India, enables the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed in a handy and convenient form, will last for several years, and thus become valuable as a record of Shikary occurrences. Contains practical hints on the measuring, cleaning, and preserving of skins, Rs. 2-8 each.

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SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. 1 per doz.
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Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
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INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

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In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ...	,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

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In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

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TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
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Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.

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SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
THIS DAY, MONDAY, 24TH OCT. 1887.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.

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BY
JAS. McCABE'S (of Royal Exchange)
AND
JOHN JONES' (of 338, Strand).

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz:—Orange Pekoe, Re 1-6 per lb., Pekoe Re. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

NOTICE.
RE ESTATE OF MAJOR ANDREW HARRY SPENCER NEILL, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of Andrew Harry Spencer Neil, late of Agar, West Malwa, Central India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Agar aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of March 1887, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 13th day of October 1887, by the High Court at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 3, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 30th of November 1887, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

SPARKLING.
TABLE WATERS.
HIGHLY CHARGED WITH GAS.

OUR ÆRATED WATERS are unsurpassed for brilliancy and purity, all the Water used in the Factory being carefully filtered through Cheavin's Patent Filters, and the Carbonic Acid Gas is entirely freed from taste or smell by thoroughly washing in Patent machinery.

BRISK NE PLUS ULTRA

	Rs.			Rs.	
Soda Water.....	0-10	per doz.	Tonic Water ..	0-14	per doz.
Aerated Water.	-10	„	Seltzer Water..	1-0	„
Potash Water..	0-12	„	Lithia Water...	1-0	„
Lemonade	0-12	„	Ginger Ale ..	1-1	„
Gingerade	0-14	„	India Pale Ale.	1-4	„
Raspberryade..	0-14	„			

By calculation a family consuming half a dozen Soda Water and half a dozen Lemonade daily will save Rs. 56-4 a year by getting their supply from us.

Large Consumers should note this immense saving. And as our English Chemists see thoroughly to the manufactures we are in a position to guarantee splendid

TABLE WATERS
AT THESE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO!

THE NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE.
A most decided Desideratum.
Still further improved; becoming highly popular.
THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES SELLING.

THIS Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE" will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.
Four annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
ÆRATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LARRANAGAS, &c.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MINNIE SINGERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at 9-30 p.m. on FRIDAY next, the 28th inst., at the Fort Gymkhana, for receiving and adopting the report, passing the accounts for the past year, and electing officers for the ensuing year, also for the transaction of any other business of which due notice has been given.

FRANK WARD,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Minnie Singers.

Oct. 21st, 1887.

MASONIC.

THE INSTALLATION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K. G., &c., &c., &c., as District Grand Master for Bombay will take place at Government House, Parel, on the 12th November, 1887. All Master Masons who wish to attend should send in their names to Bro. W. H. Hussey, D. G. S., "The Wilderness," Mazagon, not later than 31st October.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths. Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.

Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.

Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.

Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.

For Sample Books and other informations apply to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per Share (Free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, for the Half-year ended 30th June 1887, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 5th November 1887. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th October to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

JUBILEE COLLECTION, 1887.
(I.)

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE between the 1st September and the 15th October 1887.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LIFE COUNCILLORS			
H. H. the Nizam, G.C.S.I., (2nd Donation)	38,000	0	0
The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhunga (1st Donation)	5,000	0	0
Raja Shanker Singh of Bilram, (N. W. P. & Oudh Branch 5,000 0 0)	...	...	...
LIFE MEMBERS.			
His Excellency the Viceroy, (Subscription for 1887)	1,000	0	0
Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, C.I., (Subscription for 1887)	250	0	0
H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, K.C.I.E., (Subscription for 1887)	1,000	0	0
Kumur Rameswar Malia of Siarsol, Birbhum, (for Scholarships)	2,000	0	0
Rao Yado Rao Pande, Hony Magistrate Bhandara, (Central Provinces Branch 1,000 0 0)	...	...	...
Babu Harendra Narayan Chowdhri, Dhubri, Assam, (for Dhubri)	500	0	0
Babu Bhowani Pruja Barnami, Dhubri Assam, (for Dhubri)	500	0	0
The Rani of Bijni, Dubri, Assam, (for Dhubri)	600	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Sir Walter De Souza, (Subscription for Sept. & Oct.)	400	0	0
Babu Hara Chandra Choudhuri, Zemindar Sherepur, Mymensingh	20	0	0
Babu Govind Kumar Choudhuri, Zemindar Sherepur, Mymensingh	20	0	0
Babu Juggernath Bhramarbar, Zemindar Kendrapara, District Cuttack	100	0	0
Surgeon General A. Cowie, M.D. Bengal.	100	0	0
By Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribad	3	0	0
Choudhuri Terulibas Dass, Puri, Orissa.	20	0	0
Collected by the Collectorate Sheristadar, Puri, Orissa	80	0	0
Trustees of the late Morar Library by Surgeon-Major Calthorpe, M.D.	100	0	0
Masudan Sing of Paugwara, Bhagulpore, Bengal	20	0	0
Col. H. C. B. Tanner, Bo. S. C., Simla.	100	0	0
Babu Hera Lal Mookerjee Nibandhy, Baraset, (for the Bengal Branch)	100	0	0
The Raja of Aul, Orissa, (for the Bengal Branch)	100	0	0
Collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Dumkah, (for the Bengal Branch)	40	0	0
Nilladhar Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of Sonpur, (for the Central Provinces Branch)	120	0	0
Bishen Chand, Malguzar of Hewarkher Betul, (for the Central Provinces Branch)	116	14	0
Ananda Patel, Malguzar of Dansra, Betul, (for the Central Provinces Branch)	117	10	0
Ichal Rao, Deshmukh of Nowapur, Betul (for the Central Provinces Branch)	100	8	0
Narain Patel, Malguzar of Jharkund, Betul, (for the Central Branch)	110	0	0
Shehs Rao of Mutloi, Betul, (for the Central Branch)	113	3	0
Sheo Charan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Betul (for the Central Provinces Branch)	69	11	0
The Maharanee Surnomoyee, C.I., Moorshedabad (for the N. W. P. & O. Branch)	100	0	0
J. Nicholls, Esq. Ghazipur, (for the N. W. P. & O. Branch	100	0	0
Babu Kirpa Nath Chakraverti, Dhubri, Assam, (for Dhubri)	135	0	0
Colonel T. B. Michell, Dhubri, Assam, (for Dhubri)	100	0	0
Babu Tilak Ram Choudhuri, Dhubri, Assam, (for Dhubri)	100	0	0
Babu K. N. and W. N. Choudhuri Dhubri, Assam, (for Dhubri)	200	0	0
The Dhubri Local Board, Dhubri Assam, (for Dhubri)	300	0	0
Collected by Babu R. Gopal Khan, Ex. Assistant Commissioner, (for Dhubri)	74	11	9
COLLECTING CARDS.			
By 54 Cards for the Central Committee	1,926	7	9
„ 113 „ „ Bengal Branch	2,400	3	9
„ 188 „ „ Berar „	3,024	5	0
„ „ „ Burma „	2,184	12	0
„ 66 „ „ Central Provinces Branch	1,194	8	0
„ 18 „ „ North Western Provinces and Oudh Branch	720	6	0
„ 2 „ „ Punjab Branch	30	0	0
„ 4 „ „ Dubri, Assam	342	0	0
Total	63,760	4	3

The names of Collectors and the amounts collected on each card will be published with the Annual Report.

The Abstract of amount raised by the Jubilee Collection will be published immediately.

H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

Simla, 15 Oct. 1887.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

MALABAR HILL.

FOURTEEN BUNGALOWS TO LET.—FIVE FURNISHED, rents Rs. 500, 400, 400, 400 and 45. NINE UNFURNISHED, rents Rs. 300 3.0, 3.0, 300, 225, 200, 200, 175 115. For full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

BREACH CANDY.

FOUR BUNGALOWS TO LET, Rents Rs. 350, 300, 200, 150.—For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, on a long lease, if required, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Top of Bandora Hill. It has a large Garden and good Servants' Quarters and Stables. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDER will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post up to 1 p.m. gunfire on the 15th November 1887, for the Supply for three years, at this Port, by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of H. M.'s India Marine Vessels at Bombay.

For further particular see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 20th October 1887, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homoeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for LASHING for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Akote, Oomrawuttee and Julgaum for the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st October 1887.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Akote, Oomrawuttee and Wudwan, during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st October 1887.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 197 OF 1885.

PEROZESHAW PALLONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff

vs.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE and BAPOOJEE PALLONJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Kolbat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.......................Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit bearing date the Fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of BAI B CHOOBAI, widow of PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY, deceased late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the testatrix in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 10th day of October 1887.

CHARLES E FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of—

CASTOR OIL.
COCOANUT OIL.
KEROSINE OIL.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.
TALLOW, best clarified, white.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1, to Company's sample.
Do. No. 2 do. do.
Do. No. 3 do. do.

Required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay and Ajmere Depots with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,") and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SMALL STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January, 1888. Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Form of Tender, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company") and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy-Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminus at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry ...	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry ...	„ 30-8	„
Extra Dry ...	„ 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry ...	„ 36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM **MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,**
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

THORPE AND CO.

GENTLEMEN'S

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection. ...	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection ...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting ...	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat ...	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection ...	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill ...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin ...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes ...	14	8

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection ...	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad ...	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, Well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn... ...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered Half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Eugene Cliquot Extra ...	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ...	„ 55 0	...
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ...	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ...	„ 60 0	„ 62 0
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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer ...	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Geisenheimer ...	„ 17 0	...
Niersteiner ...	„ 19 0	...
Liebfrauenmilch ...	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ...	...	...
Hochheimer Berg ...	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ...	...	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner ...	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger ...	„ 35 0	...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ...	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port ...	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ ...	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ ...	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port..	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda ...	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ...	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons ...	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ...	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville ...	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ...	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte ...	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin ...	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon ...	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc ...	„ 17 0	...
Chateau Larose ...	„ 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre ...	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ...	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer ...	„ 18 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz ...	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar ...	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose ...	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's Three Stars ...	Rs. 17 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ...	„ 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils ...	„ 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules ...	„ 27 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ...	„ 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ...	„ 35 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay ...	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin ...	„ 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** ...	Rs. 25 0	...
„ ** ...	„ 23 0	...
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BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer ...	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ...	„ 5 0	...
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Marburg's Pilsener Beer ...	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ ...	„ 5 0	...
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Vino Barola ...	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera ...	„ 15 0	...
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Italian Vermouth (Torino) ...	Rs. 16 0	...
Do. Finest ...	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel ...	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ...	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 23, Rs. 0 11 per lb.		

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest ...	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
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FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ...	Rs. 2 ...	Rs. 1 8
Do. medium size ...	„ 2 0	...
Celery ...	...	„ 0 0
French Beans ...	...	„ 0 10
Young Peas ...	...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots ...	...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water ...	...	„ 0 10

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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Bombay, August 28, 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot 8 as 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre : Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st :—Mobile (s), from Bussorah On the 22nd :—Victoria (s), from London ; Inchmornish (s), Cardiff ; and Sierra Morena (Ship), Penarth.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Kt. Errant (s), for Antwerp and Marseilles ; Peshwa (s), Coast and Calcutta ; H. Bulckow (s), Persian Gulf ; Kangra ; (s), London and Bryn Glas (s), Bussorah.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Worsley Hall entered and the s.s. Kt. Errant left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office this day, Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

Accident on Boardship.—On Saturday forenoon, while Sardirkhan Hosseinbax, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Kangra, lying in this harbour, was working in the hold of that vessel, some bags of grain accidentally fell out of a sling on to his right leg and fractured it. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Street Accident.—A Hindoo lad, aged 15 years, named Changoo Luckmi, was on Saturday afternoon admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a severe scalp wound and a fracture to his collar bone. The patient stated that he was running away from a man who was pursuing him at Lohar Chawl Street, when he fell on the road and sustained the injuries.

Music at Colaba.—The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment will perform the following programme of music at Colaba, commencing at 5 p.m :—

March......Caibiary	Edward Newton.
Quadrill...Les Temps	Coote.
Selection from Op. Ermine..........	Jacobawski.
Polka......Le Premier Pas.......	Coote.
Valse from Ruddigore..................	Bucalossi.
Galop.....The Fortunetellers.........	H. Marriott.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fire in a Cotton Mill.—At about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Bombay Cotton Mills at Parel, amongst a quantity of loose cotton ; the fire is alleged to have been caused by the intense heat and friction of the machinery at the blow-room. The fire was speedily extinguished by the workpeople of the mill, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 800 was caused. Two mill hands, named Govind Babajee and Baloo Govind, were somewhat severely burnt about the legs while endeavouring to extinguish the flames. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment.

Burglary.—Rungao Goolabsing was brought up on Saturday on remand and charged by Constable Parker, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having, on the 19th inst., committed lurking house-trespass and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 39, belonging to Amirumbee, from her residence at Cazee Mohla. The accused, it appeared, was on the day in question seen lurking about complainant's house, and shortly after he had left the complainant missed sundry ornaments and cash, and reported the matter to the police. Who arrested the accused at the Byculla Railway station as he was about to leave for Allahabad. The greater portion of the ornaments were recovered from three Marwarrees with whom the accused had pledged the articles. The accused, pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Police and their Duty.—At the Port Police Court on Saturday Mr. Crawley-Boevey decided the case in which Rama Sudoo, a labourer, was charged by Inspector Guider with causing grievous hurt by a rash and negligent act, to a Mahomedan, named Juga Esak. The accused, it appeared, had rolled a bag of wheat on to the road from an upper-storied house, and struck the Mahomedan who was passing by at the time and fractured his leg. On other occasions labourers had been placed in the street to warn passers by, but on this occasion they had neglected to do so, and the accident resulted in consequence. The Magistrate discharged the accused whom, he said, the evidence did not show had been guilty of any negligence, and the fault lay with those who had been stationed on the road, and who were, in his opinion, more culpable than the accused ; and the police, he remarked, were somewhat to blame in having allowed such an obstruction to occur. If they had done their duty and prevented such a mode of loading carts the accident would never have happened. And it was thus not right for the police to make a scapegoat of the accused who was in no way responsible for the accident.

A Batch of Suicides.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Sayjoo woman, aged 26 years. Deceased was the wife of Jeewa Bugga, a harness-maker, and lived with him and her two children. She frequently suffered from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Saturday morning she complained of internal pain in her belly and was treated by Doctors Prabukur and Eurksha with apparently no effect. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning she was missing from her bed, and on a search being made about the house, her body was found floating in a well at the back of her house. The neighbours and the police recovered the body. There were no external marks of violence, and a verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Raee woman, aged 40 years. Deceased was a woman of ill fame and an habitual drunkard. She was seen drunk all Saturday afternoon. At 7 p.m. on Saturday evening she took some more liquor, and at about 11 p.m. that night cries for help were heard from a well near her residence, and on the townspeople and police going there they found the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. When she was removed from the well life was extinct. The verdict was that death was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well whilst drunk.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Parvatee woman, aged 18 years. Deceased was the wife of Mahadoo Balloo, a sepoy of the High Court, and lived with him at Thakoodwar. On Friday evening she jumped into the well near their house. The body of the deceased was recovered by means of drags about three quarters of an-hour after the occurrence. The verdict was that death was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning.

PRESENTATION AT BOMBAY.

Prior to severing his connection with the firm of Messrs. Favre Leuba, Mr. R. Weber, the manager, was, on Saturday evening, presented with an address and a massive silver cup, by the employés. Mr. Weber has bought the goodwill of the business of the branch establishment of the firm in Secunderabad and leaves this week to take charge. The interesting ceremony took place before a large company of friends in the old *Bombay Gazette* Office. The room was prettily decorated. In their address, Mr. Weber's late employés spoke in very complimentary terms of his knowledge of his trade and his most successful management of the firm during the last sixteen years. They regretted one and all his departure, but took comfort in knowing that, as he would bring his many business capabilities to bear in his new sphere, his success was assured. In conclusion, they paid a well merited tribute to his able management of the firm's business in Bombay, ascribing their own contented condition and happiness in serving a flourishing firm as Favre Leuba and Co. to his masterly and good conduct of the work during the many years he was associated with it.

In reply, Mr. Weber, in a brief speech, thanked them very cordially for such an expression of their good wishes for the complimentary terms in which they had referred to his management of the firm during the last sixteen years. It had never for a moment entered his mind that their recognition of his services in managing the firm and supervising them would take the form it did, as it was a hundred times more than he deserved. He joined with them in hoping that the success which had so far attended his labours would attend his companion through the future in his new undertaking. In conclusion, he desired to say that he had felt every satisfaction with them and had no doubt that under Mr. Favre they would continue to work up to that standard which they had set up for themselves in the past and continue to aid the future management in keeping the firm in as flourishing a condition as, he was glad to say, he was leaving it in. Refreshments were then served to the company, and in drinking the health of Mr. and Mrs. Weber, Mr. Favre spoke (in French) in very flattering terms of the business attainments of Mr. Weber, who, he was sure, would make as successful a venture of his own business as he had done of his (the speaker's). Mr. and Mrs. Weber left Bombay, he said, with the regret and good wishes of all who knew them.

The company separated at a late hour.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

THE LATE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The Coroner resumed on Saturday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the inquiry into the cause of the death of Visram Dinker, a native policeman, who, while on duty near the Carnac Bridge, on the 1st instant, was assaulted by men of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and died subsequently at the hospital from the effects of the wounds he had received. Mr. Brewin, police superintendent watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Colonel Payne, of the Marine Battalion, was also present.

Babajee Essoo, a reserve policeman, said :—On the 1st instant, the deceased, myself and others were posted on duty on the road near the Carnac Bridge. All was quiet until 7-30 p.m., when I was on duty at the north-east coroner of Chuckla Street. Another policeman was standing by me. The deceased came running to us and said—"A row is expected in the Native Infantry lines." I asked him who had told him so, and he said he had been told so by a jemadar of the regiment A policeman of the name of Jugonnath came there with the same report, and I and the deceased told him to telephone for assistance ; and Jugonnath went away. I and the deceased went towards the Carnac Bridge, leaving the other policeman where he was at the corner of Chuckla Bridge. Having walked about ten or twenty paces, we stood near a "pan-soparee" shop. Immediately afterwards we saw four or five of the soldiers of the regiment, who were in plain clothes, jump over the paling of the Native Infantry line. They had sticks in their hands and came towards me and the deceased, shouting "strike the soor police." They all set to assault me with their sticks on my head and back. I then ran away into old Bengalpoora. Whilst the soldiers were beating me the deceased ran away, and I did not see him again.

The Coroner : Nobody struck him ?

Witness : No, not in my presence. The soldiers came running towards me and assaulted me. After running away, I sat bleeding in shop of Bhima Shroff in the Chuckla. When the jemadar came to the spot, I told him I had been hurt and showed him the wound in the head, from which I was bleeding. The jemadar took me to the Goculdas Hospital.

The Coroner : Do you know nothing more ?

Mr. Brewin, police superintendent : This is all he knows. He is brought to give the police version of how the row commenced and progressed.

Colonel Payne : Did he see no native soldiers in uniform at the time ?

Witness : I saw no native soldiers in uniform at the time.

Mahadoo Bapoo was the next witness. He said : I keep a "pan-soparee" shop between the southern end of Bengalpoora and the Chuckla streets. On the 1st instant, about 7-30 p.m., I saw two native policemen in uniform on duty in front of my shop on the Carnac Road. They were about five or six paces away from the shop. It was dark, and the street lamps were lighted. There was a light in my shop. I saw some native soldiers in plain clothes striking the two policemen with sticks.

The Coroner : Why ? Was there no altercation ?

Witness : No. They simply came and assaulted. There were ten or fifteen of them. The policemen, on being assaulted, ran away into Bengalpoora street. I closed my shop and stood outside.

The Coroner : What happened next ?

Witness : I saw nothing more.

The Coroner : You were standing there ; you saw the policemen assaulted ; what then became of the native soldiers ?

Witness : The ten or fifteen native soldiers then dispersed. They did not knock down anybody. Neither of the two policemen was knocked down.

The Coroner : The native soldiers did not pursue the policemen ?

Witness : I did not go to see what more occurred.

The Coroner : Do you mean to say that the row terminated there ?

Witness : Who could say that ? I don't know.

The Coroner : Were you too much alarmed to see what happened next ?

Witness : I was not alarmed. Why should I be ?

Mr. Brewin : Will you allow me to ask one question ? Were you standing in front of your shop ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Brewin : Could you thence see into Bengalpoora ?

Witness : No, I could not.

The Coroner : Did you see the "paltanwallas" go into Bengalpoora ?

Witness : Yes some of them went into Bengalpoora I said them beating the policemen as far as they went into Bengalpoora. The policemen retreated as they were being beaten.

To a juror : I saw the "paltanwallas" following the sepoys, but I don't know whether they went into the gully after them. I could not see further from where I was standing.

To another juror : The soldiers dispersed when they were about fifteen paces from my shop.

The Coroner : Do you know the cause for the row ?

Witness : No, I don't know.

Mr. Brewin : This is all the *evidence*, unless you want to call Lieutenant Kryer, who is gone to Mhow.

The Coroner then addressed the jury on the evidence. If the jury thought it desirable to call further evidence, he would adjourn the inquiry. (No juror asked for further evidence, and the Coroner proceeded to consider the evidence.) It was an undisputed fact that the cause of the deceased's death was erysipelas. Two wounds were inflicted on the head of the deceased, and they resulted in erysipelas. Formerly the inflicting of a wound like those inflicted on the deceased resulted as a rule in erysipelas; now with the progress of medical science, erysipelas was an exception. Dr. Easdon had informed them, as the result of his long and extensive experience, that in the case of scalp wounds at present erysipelas was a rare thing in the Goculdas Hospital. Having satisfied their minds as to the cause of the death, the next question for the jury to determine was, who was the person who inflicted the wounds that caused the death. After reviewing the evidence, the Coroner remarked that it pointed to Jomadar Sunkapa as a person who aided and abetted the assault. It was alleged that he it was who brought the deceased out of the stable. If it was not he who inflicted the wounds that caused the death, still Sunkapa, if the jury were satisfied upon the evidence, would under the provisions of the Penal Code be guilty of aiding and abetting the offence. It was no matter that Sunkapa was not before the jury ; his absence did not affect the verdict which the jury might arrive at. There was no evidence to show that Sunkapa inflicted the wounds. Nobody who was called before the jury said he saw Sunkapa strike the deceased ; but there was evidence to show that he was standing by when the deceased was assaulted.

The jury were then asked to retire and come to a conclusion if they could upon the evidence placed before them.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict as follows :—That the death of Visram Dinker was caused on the 9th instant, by erysipelas following wounds of the head inflicted on him by a native soldier or soldiers to the jurors unknown ; and that the act of such native soldier or soldiers was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Coroner thanked the jury for their labours before discharging them.

COUNTRY-MADE STORES IN THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The following resolution of the Government on the report on the working of the Stationery Department for the year 1886-87, has been issued :—

The value of stock in hand at the beginning of the year under review was Rs. 1,83,358-5-7 and at its close Rs. 1,98,301-14-11. The receipts during the year are estimated at Rs. 2,98,441-14-6 and the issues at Rs 2,83,498-5-2. Of the latter Rs. 1,89,861-8-5 represent the value of paper supplied to various printing presses.

2. The Superintendent of Stationery reports a reduction in the prices at which country-made penknives, ink-powders and brown paper for packing were obtained. As regards the latter his action in declining to enter into a five years' contract is approved. The substitution of Abdul Karim's country-made for Stephens' English blue-black ink will no doubt result in a considerable saving to Government.

3. Inquiries were made during the year under review regarding the possibility of substituting country-made for European articles in the case of paste-boards, double foolscap printing paper, 24 lbs., super-royal printing paper, scales (Postage), but except as regards the last, for which full information is not yet available, it has been ascertained that the substitution cannot at present be made with advantage. A trial was given to the black lead pencils manufactured at Poona but they were not found satisfactory.

4. The country-made cloth recently ordered to be issued for peons' clothing will it is hoped prove more serviceable than that previously issued. Government have already ordered that the result of its trial should be reported.

5. It appears that the double foolscap paper for the *Government Gazette* brought into use in the previous year and also the foolscap papers obtained from the Sindhia Mills continued to answer their purposes. It is to be regretted that the latter cannot continue to be supplied at the cheap rates in force hitherto. A trial-order has however been given to the Titagbur Paper Mills and Mr. Campbell's report on its result will be awaited. Cheap brown paper for envelopes for use in Government offices was successfully substituted for French paper during the year.

6. Stores of country manufacture were purchased during the year under report to the value of Rs. 82,946 as compared with Rs. 39,625 in the previous year The gain to Government resulting from the substitution of country-made for European stores was as expected much greater than in the previous year and amounted to Rs. 42,649.

7. The administration of the department continued to be satisfactory.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 21.

This was a red-letter day in the simple annals of this town. Mr. Edalji Muncherji, a pretty large land holder in this district, and known here to all as a person of respectability, was, after a trial which had extended over fourteen hearings, acquitted this afternoon, as I have already informed you by telegraph, of the charge brought against him by Mr. Wilson, president of the Broach Municipality. Mr. Edalji is himself one of the Municipal Commissioners and had acted for some time as chairman of the Municipal Board. The charge against him—that of criminal breach of trust in respect of monies due to the Municipality—was of a most serious character, and the case had produced among all classes of the community an interest and excitement never before witnessed in this peaceful town,—not even during the period of the Talavia riot, nearly a couple of years ago. Even from the time a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Edalji, the people had refused to believe in his guilt, and the deepest sympathy was felt with him by all. People, it goes without saying, do often err in their judgments. But in this case the all but universal opinion of the public in favour of the accused was by no means ill-founded, as was shown by the result of the trial. The proceedings were daily watched by a large crowd of spectators ; but their number was larger than ever this afternoon when the Magistrate, Mr. H O. Quin, was to give his decision. As soon as his honour had pronounced the acquittal of the accused, loud cheers broke forth from the people, and they were taken up by the multitude standing outside the court. I do not exaggerate when I say that some of them went almost wild with joy at the deliverance of their townsman, in whose innocence they had from the beginning reposed implicit faith, and some enthusiasts among them prepared themselves to drag the carriage of the Hon Mr. Mehta and Mr. Jardine, counsel for the defence, to the bungalow, where they were staying. Obstinacy, generally in a good cause, is said to be the proverbial characteristic of the inhabitants of Broach, and it consequently required a great deal of persuasion to induce the good folk to abandon their intention. They, however, consoled themselves by vigorously cheering the advocates, as they drove away. The joyful news of the acquittal spread fast throughout the town, and the little too demonstrative music of the native band was to be heard in many places. It looked as if the inhabitants had all of a sudden bestirred themselves to observe a grand holiday, yet another ovation awaited Messrs. Mehta and Jardine on their way to the railway station in the evening. Knots of people had gathered at various points along the route with bands and bannerets and buttees, and as the "conquering heroes" went past them the bands played such noisy music as to seriously frighten some of the horses belonging to the procession of carriages which escorted the lawyers to the railway station Here they had to go through the somewhat protracted ordeal of another musical welcome, and many a present of floral wreaths, accompanied by neat little speeches, was made to them by some of the friends and admirers of Mr. Edalji. The demonstration was touching in its simplicity, quite natural in some of its very oddities ; and as a sincere expression of joy and admiration, it was calculated at once to please and amuse those in whose honour it was made.

The following is a continuation of the details of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court :—

Proceeding with his criticism of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Mehta alluded to the evidence of the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Sorabji, which he said was in perfect accord with that given by the rest of the witnesses—that Mr. Edalji was one of four partners, and that he took no active part in the management of the business. The learned counsel said that on this point the Municipal Secretary must be held to be more likely to tell the truth than Mr. Wilson, whose account of the conclusion he had arrived at on it was of an exceedingly unsatisfactory character.

Four merchants were called by the prosecution to say that some years ago they happened to meet Mr. Edalji passing by, that they had asked him to whom they should pay the money on account of the octroi duties, and that Mr. Edalji had replied that the money might be paid to his man. Curious coincidences did occur in this world, but this story about the chance encounters with the accused bore on the face of it the impress of being got up evidence, and it was concocted by the prosecution with the object of showing that the accused was an active partner, and that he could be connected with the charge. This attempt had also miserably failed, and it cast the greatest suspicion on the prosecution. Of all the witnesses, Ishwar was the only man who ventured to say that accused was an active partner, but of all the witnesses he was the most untrustworthy. Ishwar, a nakadar, was at present undergoing a term of imprisonment on being convicted of embezzling Municipal money, and this man, in order to absolve himself from the further consequences of his own guilt, had the greatest interest to give false evidence against the accused. Apart from this circumstance, the evidence contradicting him in this particular was simply overwhelming.

After passing in review the evidence of some other witnesses, Mr. Mehta said the court had observed that the prosecution had not brought home personal liability to Mr. Edalji.

The Magistrate.—I did not say exactly that. I said they seemed to have rather neglected the point.

Mr. Mehta.—Quite so. That shows that some more evidence was required on the point, and that the evidence on it, so far as the court is concerned, is not quite satisfactory. I ask the court to adhere to the impression which the evidence has produced, that the prosecution has rather neglected the point of the personal liability of the accused. That being the opinion of the court, I am entitled to draw the inference that the evidence on that point has not been so satisfactory as the court required. I say that since that remark was made by the court, no further evidence has been adduced throwing light on this most essential part of the case, and therefore, I ask the court to proceed no further against Edalji.

Mr. Hiralal tried, Mr. Mehta continued, to make some capital out of the fact of a loan of Rs. 1,000 taken by the firm of carting agents, some days ago, from a merchant with whom they had dealings, named Bhagti Bhagwan. If Mr. Edalji was a sleeping partner, so argued the pleader, how was it that he had taken part in this transaction and signed his name to the document passed for the purpose ? Mr. Edalji was one of the four members of the firm who had all signed the document, and the money had to be borrowed for the purpose of meeting, to some extent, the expenses to which the defendant was put by the proceedings which had been so recklessly taken against him. Even though he were pronounced innocent, as there was little doubt from the evidence that he would be, the expense of defending himself would in itself be a most heavy fine on him,—a fine much heavier than any court of law would inflict, if he had been guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

The learned counsel had all along been under the impression that the magistrate would have stopped the case in consequence of the most unsatisfactory state of the evidence, that he would not even have called upon the defence to cross-examine the witnesses. He (Mr Mehta) had not moved the court to stop the proceedings, for the reason that although there is a provision in the Code empowering the magistrate to throw out a charge, as soon as he found there were not sufficient grounds to sustain it, it could never be said, until the whole evidence was complete, whether the prosecution might not, towards the close of the case, bring forward something in support of the charge. The magistrate was, therefore, perfectly justified in going on with the case till the end. But now the court must find that there was absolutely not one iota of evidence against Mr. Edalji, and consequently he did not think it could possibly proceed further with the case.

Even if Edalji were connected with the receipt of the money which formed the subject of this case, the next point which the prosecution had to establish was that the money was not paid into the Municipality, and their efforts to prove it had also completely broken down. Mr. Hiralal seemed to rely upon the evidence of books. Putting in the books of the nakadars, could, by themselves, be no evidence against the accused. The books must be shown to be correct by persons in whose statement the court could place reliance. Because one chose to write down something in his book of account, that certainly could be no evidence against other people. This was the general rule. But an exception was made in the case of books regularly kept in the course of business, where the probability was that the entries made in them were correct. But even such books were not sufficient evidence in themselves. The evidence should be supplemented by the statement on oath of the persons who had written them, that the books were regularly and correctly written. Three nakadars, Ishwar, Pragjee and Hussein, were called for this purpose But these were not the only nakadars who had written the books. If another nakadar who was concerned in the writing of the books was summoned by the prosecution, as was alleged by them, but did not appear, it was their misfortune. But under the law, as it stood, they were bound to produce the evidence of all the nakadars into whose hands the money might have passed. It was not simply because Ishwar was now a convict, that he, (Mr. Mehta) would ask the court to discredit his evidence on this, as on all other points. But his examination showed that he could not possibly have correctly entered in the books all the sums received by him. "I was turned out by the Municipality," he said, "six or seven months ago." Was he the sort of man on whom Mr. Wilson should put implicit reliance? Again, he said, "we kept a memo. of the goods, in order to take the payments afterwards ;" so that Ishwar was in a position to know whether money had not been paid on any goods that had passed the naka. He also kept a similar memo. of the goods of the carting agent, and could easily have seen at any time whether any of the goods had remained unpaid for. But the books which were expected to contain the particular items which formed the subject of the present charge were not forthcoming. Ishwar distinctly swore that these books were in existence. But the prosecution had not tried to explain why they were not produced. True or false, it was perfectly clear that the books of counterfoils, and consequently the *bharna* books could not be relied upon. Under a somewhat lax system, the monies paid by merchants on account of octroi duties were allowed to remain in the hands of the nakadars, sometimes for days together, thus putting great temptation in the way of these nakadars, who were paid only seven or eight rupees per month. What Mr. Wilson should have done in this matter was to have placed, in the first instance, the nakadars on their trial. The charge of embezzlement was proved in the case of one nakadar, and it was not at all improbable that others might be equally guilty. The receipts they gave might be correct, but the counterfoils were false ; and if the counterfoils were false, as they had been proved to be, no reliance whatever could be placed upon the omission of the particular items in the books, and no inference could be drawn therefrom that the monies were not paid to the nakadars. It was not necessary to take up the time of the court by showing from the books of the carting agents' firm whether the monies in respect of these items were paid or not. They were under no legal obligation to keep the books. The prosecution, it must be remembered, was in respect of transactions of so far back as the years 1883 and 1884. There was nothing binding on the defence to produce even the receipts, after such a length of time. They were not bound to keep books upon an elaborate system in regard to the monies they received from merchants to be paid over to the nakadars. It was not for Mr. Wilson, but for the accused's firm, to decide what books they should keep, and they were perfectly justified in keeping such rough notes as they thought necessary for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements with the merchants. The prosecution had impeached, without reason, the genuineness of the books of the defendant's firm. If they had been false, and kept with the object of protecting them from the consequences of the fraud, the learned counsel asked the court to say whether the firm would not have put in all the entries in detail, showing that in all cases the monies had been paid to the nakadars. This theory about the defendant having from the beginning planned and carried out his frauds, was only a creation of Mr. Hiralal's fertile imagination. Although separate entries had not been made, they could see that the totals in all cases tallied.

If it could be shown that receipts taken from the nakadars for the duties paid to them had been given by the defendant to the merchants, it would go a great way in his favour. But Mr. Mehta said that the prosecution had behaved in a most unfair manner by abstaining from asking any of the merchants who were called by them whether they had got the receipts or not. It had all along been the contention of the defence that the receipts had passed to the merchants, but never a question was asked by the prosecution to any of the merchants on that point. Laloo Jeena had said that as soon as the receipts were prepared, they used to be taken by him to the merchants. Vithal Mathooradas, when asked by the Court whether he had got the receipts, said he had not. This was an entirely false statement on the merchant's part, because the defence alleged that Hiralal himself had given some of the receipts, some time ago, into Edalji's hands. If he disputed this statement, Mr. Hiralal was bound to step into the witness box, and declare on oath that he had not given the receipts to the accused. But that Mr. Hiralal failed to do. The prosecution, Mr. Mehta repeated, had acted most unfairly towards the accused by asking not a word about the receipts to Vithal Mathooradas, and the other merchants, because they knew in their own conscience that the merchants had obtained the receipts, and that some of the receipts had passed into Edalji's hands through the hands of Hiralal himself.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehta said it was impossible to escape the conclusion that these proceedings were entirely misconceived. What had the Municipality got to do with Mr. Edalji? They might sue the merchants if they had failed to pay the duty ; and the merchants might in their turn take action against the person, through whom they had paid the duty. If the defendant's firm had neglected to pay the money to the nakadars, it was a question entirely between them and the merchants. But in this matter there was absolutely no privity between the Municipality and the accused A contract there could be none, because the Municipality had given no consideration to the firm of Carting Agents for collecting the dues. So far as this case had gone, the learned counsel said he was perfectly justified in saying that it was impossible to conceive a prosecution more improvidently and recklessly brought. Mr. Wilson ought to have made proper inquiries before taking this action, and he ought to have brought before the Court facts on which the personal liability of Mr. Edalji could have been, at least to some extent, established. But Mr. Wilson had not only made no inquiries, but had acted in the teeth of the information that Mr. Edalji could not have been even generally liable for these transactions, because he was only one of four partners, and was a sleeping partner. But Mr. Wilson would not listen to anything that tended in favour of the accused. He would not believe it, because, forsooth, it was contrary to the information given to him by Ishwar and the Municipal secretary. And what did that information come to, after all? Simply that Edalji was one of the firm of Carting Agents. And on that little piece of information was raised a huge superstructure ! It was impossible to conceive a prosecution led by the president of a Municipality under circumstances like these. In his summing up Mr. Hiralal said that Mr. Wilson was discharging a public duty, and that he had come there at great sacrifice of time and trouble for the purpose of discharging that public duty. But Mr. Mehta said that so far as they could judge from the acts of Mr. Wilson, as evidenced by the records before the Court, not only was Mr. Wilson not discharging a public duty, but that he had failed to appreciate the grave responsibility which rested upon him, when he rushed into the Court, and laid before it the information in defiance of the Municipal decree, and in defiance of the choice which they had given him of making a preliminary investigation by means of a committee, with himself at its head. Unsupported by any facts, Mr. Wilson had elected to take these heavy proceedings, which, in spite of Mr. Edalji's innocence, would have cost him not only immense anxiety, but a far larger sum than any criminal court would have inflicted upon him, had he been found guilty. No criminal court would be justified in taking this case a step further, unless the Court was of opinion that such evidence as was brought forward would, if unrebutted, justify a conviction. Unless the Court was of that opinion, he must ask his Honour to discharge the accused.

Mr. Jardine, who followed Mr. Mehta, said that his learned friend having dealt with the evidence very fully, he would limit his remarks, as much as possible, to the general principles involved in this case. The prisoner was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies. Before you can have a charge of criminal breach of trust, you must have a trust. This was an assertion scarcely worth wasting the time of the Court in making it. But Mr. Hiralal appeared to have entirely lost sight of that elementary principle. Where was the trust in this case? Was there the slightest evidence of any trust on the part of the Municipality towards Mr. Edalji? Was Mr. Edalji an agent of the Municipality ? Then how could he commit a criminal breach of trust without being the servant or agent of the Municipality ? This was the very first point in the case to consider ; and if it could not be made out that Mr Edalji was in the relation of agent or servant to the Municipality, then the whole fabric of the prosecution fell to the ground. Mr. Hiralal had to fall back upon the assertion that there was an implied trust There was the evidence of the secretary to the Municipality,—and in a prosecution instituted by the Municipality that evidence was such as could not be repudiated—and it appeared from it that the arrangement had been made between the merchants and the Carting Agents solely for the convenience of the merchants ; and that the arrangement was not in any way connected with the Municipality. In respect of this arrangement, the firm of Carting Agents had become the agents of the merchants and merchants alone. Vithal, who was put forward by the prosecution as a witness of truth, said on this point that the Carting Agents paid duty to the Municipality for the convenience of the merchants. What did the prosecution then mean by saying that there was an implied trust ? Who ever heard a case of criminal breach of trust decided upon an implied trust ?

The next point to consider was his assuming that Edalji Muncherji and Company had received the money from the merchants, whose property should the money be taken to be? According to the theory of the prosecution, these monies became the property of the Municipality as soon as they came into the hands of Edalji Muncherji and Company. That was the only answer which Mr. Hiralal could give. If he gave any other answer down fell the prosecution. So long as they remained in the company's hands, the monies belonged to the merchants who had given them, and they could have taken them back if they chose to pay the octroi duty themselves. This was an objection *in limine*, which it was impossible for the prosecution to get over. This prosecution was as improvident and as reckless as had ever been brought into a court of justice. Take a homely illustration. If a person gave to another man Rs. 50 to be paid to Treacher and Company, the latter did not thereby become responsible to that company If Treacher and Company were to say to him "if you do not pay us the money we will sue you for it," their contention would be laughable. If under the circumstances, his Honour came to the conclusion to frame a charge in this case, he (Mr Jardine) would not envy him the drawing it up. How would the charge be framed? It would have to run to this effect ; "That you, Edalji Muncherji, being the agent of the Broach Municipality, and being in such capacity entrusted with money, the property of the said Municipality, committed a breach of trust."

Assuming for the sake of argument that there was agency between the Broach Municipality and the firm of Edalji Muncherji and Co., the Carting Agents, every one of the partners would be liable in case of default. There was no ground whatever for Edalji being singled out for the charge brought against him, and there was not a jot or tittle of evidence to show that any portion of the money had come in possession of Edalji or his firm. Grant that every piece of evidence given there was perfectly reliable, he would ask the prosecution to put their finger upon any portion of it that might show the connection of the accused with the charge. While listening to Mr. Hiralal's long address, the learned counsel was struck with the absence of any reference in it to the evidence of what ought to be the salient points of the case. On the question of the connection of the accused with the charge, Laloo Jeena's evidence deserved every consideration from this Court. He came to the Court with a halter round his neck. According to the information, either he or the accused was the guilty party. He had, therefore, the greatest interest in the world to shield himself at the expense of the accused. Yet Laloo Jeena's evidence did not in any way connect the accused with the receipt of the monies from the merchants. But the prosecution would have the Court to put faith in those whose evidence went in any way against the accused, and not to believe those who said aught in his favour.

The learned counsel next addressed himself to the question of Mr. Edalji's relation to the firm, following generally the line of argument adopted by Mr. Mehta to prove that the accused was a sleeping partner. Mr. Hiralal had, with the recklessness which had characterized the prosecution, suggested that there might be some league between the accused and the nakadars. Was it for the prosecution in what ought to be a summing up of the evidence to suggest there might be a league with the nakadars, without a scrap of evidence to support that allegation ? The learned counsel concluded by saying that he rested his case with perfect confidence on the broad principles he had enunciated, principles which were absolutely fatal to the prosecution. He knew that his Honour was master of the situation in his own Court ; but it would be a very serious thing to frame a charge against the accused, unless the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the arguments which had been addressed to the Court for the defence were arguments of no weight whatever. On the evidence before the Court, there could be no reasonable possibility of any person being convicted mainly on the strength of counterfoils which had been proved to be bristling with forgeries. The accused was a man who, up to this time, had occupied a most respectable position in the town of Broach. Were his character and position to be held of no account whatever ? Was a person to be degraded by having a charge framed against him on the evidence of witnesses like Ishwar and Pragjee and on the evidence of false counterfoil books ? Was a Municipal Commissioner of this city to be lightly dragged before a court of justice, and put upon his defence on evidence of such a nature ? On the evidence before him, his Honour could arrive at only one conclusion, and that was to dismiss the charge.

When the Court reassembled on Friday afternoon to hear the Magistrate's decision, his Honour told Mr. Mehta that he was going to hear one more witness.

Mr. Mehta said he knew it was in the power of the Court to call witnesses at any stage ; still there ought to be some limit to it. The prosecution had every opportunity of calling their witnesses, and calling them as often as they liked, and the case was then finally closed. While he admitted the Court's discretionary power in this respect, Mr. Mehta said, it was exercised in very exceptional cases only, and he hoped that in the present instance the Court would not use its descretion, except on very sufficient grounds. His Honour would remember that after the suggestion regarding the personal liability of the accused had been thrown out by the Court, witnesses bearing upon the point were called by the prosecution.

The Magistrate : Mr. Mehta, I will take a note of your objection. But I consider the point so important that I must allow the witness to be called.

Mr. Mehta : It comes to this that the prosecution has all along tried to get up evidence on the points on which they have been shown to have broken down. It is very rarely that a court of justice allows such indulgence to the prosecution.

Mr. Hiralal : I had given a list of the names.

Mr. Mehta said that the witness whom Mr. Hiralal now wished to call appeared to be present. He did not know how the man came to be there, although no summons, he took it, had been issued.

The Magistrate : No, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Jardine said it would be a somewhat extraordinary exercise of the Court's discretion, if the witness were allowed to be examined. For his part, he had heard no application made in the Court for taking the evidence.

The Magistrate : The application was made this morning during office hours.

Mr. Mehta : It was most irregular. I have never heard of an application in a criminal case being made without giving notice of it to the accused, and in the absence of the accused.

The Magistrate : The application was practically made and granted now.

Mr. Mehta : It was utterly unfair on the part of the prosecution to have made this application without giving us notice.

The Magistrate : The application was made in the morning, but you see it was not granted till now.

Mr. Mehta : Exactly ; but the Court ought never to have heard the application in the absence of the accused.

Laloo Vullubdas, whose name was called out, then presented himself before the Court, and in answer to Mr. Hiralal said :—I am at present unemployed. I know Mr. Edalji Muncherji in whose service I was employed formerly. I served under him for five years, from Samvat 1934 to 1939. I was engaged in luggage duty at the station. I used to carry parcels to people at the instance of Edalji Muncherji. The other servants, besides myself, were Laloo Jeena and Venarsee Behecher. Laloo Jeena was writing the books. Mr. Edalji used to come and examine the books at times. He came about three or four times a month. After examining the books, he used to sign them. The money collected used to be deposited every evening at the house of Edalji, who kept the money in his cupboard. The books also were taken every evening to his house. I was one of those who received from the merchants the octroi duties, and paid over the money to Laloo Jeena. Laloo Jeena used to take the money to the house of Edalji, and I say so, because I had been with Laloo to Edalji's house on some two occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta :—Has any one asked you to come here ?—No.

Have you told what you have said to-day to any one before ?—No.

How did you come to be present here ?—I had come here as a casual visitor ; a police sepoy called out my name, and I came in.

Do you swear that you came here as a casual visitor, and were not asked by any one to attend ?—I do swear to that statement. Nobody had asked me to come here to-day. I did not know that I should have to give my evidence to-day. When the sepoy called out my name and I appeared here, I did not know why I was wanted. I swear and say that up to this day I had never had any conversation with any one about what I have stated in my examination-in-chief.

You have said that you were in the employ of Edalji Muncherji. Now is it not a fact that you were in the service of Edalji Muncherji and Company ?—Yes, it was a company.

Then how is it that at first you simply said you were the servant of Edalji Muncherji ?—I was not employed in his company. I was the servant of Edalji.

Were you not employed in the firm of Edalji Muncherji, Carting Agents ? (The question was repeated several times before the witness gave this reply.) "I know that Edalji Muncherji and Company were doing the work of carting agency"

Were you not employed on the work which this Company was doing ?—(A pause.) I was.

Mr. Mehta : I hope the Court will take notice of the long time which the witness has taken in answering this question.

You received your pay from the firm of Edalji Muncherji and Co. ?—Yes.

And there were four partners in the firm ?—I do not know that.

You served in this company for five years, and yet you say that you do not know whether it had partners or not ?—I cannot say that. I do not know.

Can you swear and say that this company had no partners ?—Yes, I do. I know Furdoonshaw Dinshaw; but I cannot say whether he was a partner or not. I do not know if Nuserwanji was a partner or not.

Do you know Cumroodeen Alibhoy ?—(A pause.) I do.

Mr. Mehta : Why do you take so much time in answering such a question ?

Was Cumroodeen a partner in the firm ?—He was.

Then what you said before on oath that this company had no partners was false ?—How can it be said to be false ? (Question was repeated several times.) Yes, I did swear falsely.

You know that Edalji took no part in the management of the firm ?—I do not know. I do not remember. Edalji used to come to the station sometimes. I did not write the books of the firm. My work was for the most part outdoor work, namely, that of carrying parcels to people. I saw Mr. Edalji look at the mail, two, four or five times a month. I did not see him look at any other books, except the mail. I had been with Laloo Jeena to Mr. Edalji's house, once or twice, during the period of my employment, and had seen the balance carried and deposited in his house. I accompanied Laloo, because he asked me to walk along with him. I left the Carting Agents' service about four or five years ago. I remained without employment, till I was recently employed for some time in the Municipality as octroi inspector, and I got Rs. 5 per month. I have been ill ever since I left the service of Edalji Muncherji and Company. I was not dismissed from their service, but I left them in consequence of my illness. I was employed in the Municipality for a month, after which my services were dispensed with. I was not dismissed through any fault of mine. I have no property whatever. My mother grinds corn, and we both live upon what she earns by her labour.

The Magistrate : The evidence just given does not in any way alter the case, and I shall now proceed to pass the order which I was going to make.

His Honour, in giving his decision, said : Edalji Muncherji is accused of committing criminal breach of trust with respect to the sums of Rs. 55-11-6, Rs. 37-1-3, and Rs. 56-11-3, which were received from one Vithal Mathooradas by the servants of the firm of Edalji Muncherji and Company, on or about the 2nd March 1883, 29th August 1883, and 24th June 1884, respectively, to be paid over as octroi duty to the Broach City Municipality. To establish such a case as would warrant a conviction, it would have to be proved—(1) That the money alleged to be dishonestly misappropriated was in fact dishonestly misappropriated; (2) that the person or persons so dishonestly misappropriating such money was or were in a position of trust towards the person from whom the money was received; (3) that the accused, Edalji Muncherji, was himself criminally liable for the dishonest misappropriation of these monies paid to the firm which bears his name. The opinion of this Court, after a careful consideration of the evidence before it, is that evidence, as far as it relates to the third of the above points, is not such as would, if unrebutted, warrant the conviction of the accused. With reference to the remarks which have fallen from the learned counsel for the defence about the reckless and improvident way in which this case has been brought against the accused, the Court considers, on the evidence before it, that there are no grounds whatsoever for such remarks. Mr. Wilson, as president of the Broach City Municipality, was bound, as a matter of duty, when he found that certain sums, amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 800 in the account of one merchant alone, due to the Municipality had not been received by them, and when he had given every opportunity for explanation of any misapprehensions which might exist with reference to this matter, to do his utmost to bring the case before a criminal court for disposal, if he thought, as he seems to have thought, in perfect good faith that such explanations as were offered were entirely unsatisfactory. The defence are unable to suggest any personal motive whatever as influencing Mr. Wilson, and this Court considers that in working up the case, as he has done at what must have been a great sacrifice of time, and with neglect of other business, Mr. Wilson was performing a public duty, no less to the citizens of Broach, than its performance was creditable to himself. That large frauds have been perpetrated in connection with Municipal monies has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. But in the opinion of the Court, such personal responsibility for these frauds as would, if unrebutted, warrant his conviction, has not been proved against the accused by the evidence given in the case. The Court, therefore, orders that Edalji Muncherji be discharged, under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th October :—

Read Government Resolution, General Department No. 3002, dated 6th October, regarding the provision of latrine accommodation on the several wharfs and bunders of the Port Trust property, on which subject the trustees addressed Government by letter, dated 24th June 1887. Government intimate that they have already expressed an opinion upon the points at issue : that the question is one which must be finally settled by the Legislature in connection with the Municipal Bill and directing that copies of the correspondence be sent to the Legislative Department to be placed before the Select Committee on that Bill.

Resolution—525 to be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th October, submitting application by Mr Luckhumsee Govindjee for a lease for 50 years of 899 5-6 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate at a rent of Rs. 1½ per square yards per annum, for the first 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to build upon 570 square yards, a ground floor building, at a cost of Rs. 15,000 He recommends that the lease be granted, subject to the engineer's approval of the building design, such approval to be obtained within 20 days of grant of lease.

Resolution.—527. The lease applied for may be granted. No special provision need be made for getting the plan approved and information supplied by a fixed date, but what remains to be done must of course be done without delay

Read letter from Mr. Namdar Cursetjee Erance dated 10th October, offering to lease at an annual rent of Rs. 15,000, or to sell for 3 lakhs of rupees, three separate buildings erected by him North and South of Fort Street, which he thinks suitable for the Trustees offices.

Resolution—529. Reply should be made that the Trustees do not require the buildings referred to.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government P.W. Department, dated 3rd October stating that the question of the best site for the saluting battery has been considered in all its bearings and that the opinions are unanimous in considering that adjoining the Coal Depot as the only suitable one. Government object to the exchange of land proposed by the Trustees, and ask that the new site required for the battery be granted on lease at a nominal rent.

Read draft reply suggesting that lease of the new site be granted for 50 years at the ordinary rents.

Read minutes of Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—530. The reply should be sent to Government as drafted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 11th October, reporting that Messrs. Kusumatta and Company do not accept the terms offered by the Trustees with regard to the laying of rails by them for a slip way at Tank Bunder.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Oct. 1887.	For week ending 14th Oct. 1886
Vessels piloted into Harbour	16	26
" " out of " ..	20	7
" transported	9	13
" attended to	3	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 14th Oct. 1887.	For week ending 14th Oct. 1886.
Vessels entered	6	10
" left	10	18
" remaining in dock.	17	15

The British Legation in Brussels have been informed by the Burgomaster of the town that the Government have authorized the communal authorities to clear out the old cemetery of the Quartier Leopold, Rue du Noyer, of which the old Protestant burial-ground forms a part. The Burgomaster states that the ground allotted to Protestants in this cemetery contains the tombs of many British subjects, and that the wishes of their families with respect to the transfer of their ground-rights from the old to the new cemetery at Evere (close to Brussels) should be made known to the communal authorities within a period of two months. The question of the tombs of the British officers and soldiers who were buried in the cemetery during the events of 1815 will be treated apart, as their remains are to be reinterred together in the cemetery of Evere, and to be duly honoured there with a monument worthy of their devotion to their country.

The Crown Prince caught a severe cold at Toblach, the place having become cold in the morning and evening. Indeed, at the end of his visit to the Tyrol, there were three or four degrees of frost night and morning. The hotel, though well situated, is built for summer and no sun-light comes into the rooms. Hence, directly on Sir Morell Mackenzie's arrival at Toblach he advised his Imperial Highness to go south. The Crown Prince, after spending a few days at Venice, will go to Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, where he will be seen by Sir Morell Mackenzie previously to the return of the latter to England. The Crown Prince is enjoying himself much at Venice, but has not quite shaken off the effects of his cold : and as for his specific throat ailment, the reports vary very much ; but one thing now seems certain that in spite of the Emperor's great anxiety to see his son and heir back in Germany, the Crown Prince will have to spend all the winter in the north of Italy.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT strongly recommended as a substitute "for a dip in the sea" and a sniff of the briny." Rs. 1-4, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FLOWER STICKS and LABELS! various lengths, in bundles of 100. Europe made and ready for use. T. BROMLEY, Maum, Bombay, and Moola Road, Kirkee.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

FOR SALE, a CHESTNUT PONY, rising 5, 13 1 hands, quiet in Saddle and Harness, sound.—Apply R. BADER, Poona, East-street.

WANTED, an intelligent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to "R.," with copies of Testimonials, care of this paper.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY for a Refreshment Room. Previous experience not necessary. Liberal wages. Apply "M.," care of this office.

ICES, ICES, ICES. Four kinds daily, every Day different kind; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Just arrived a large assortment of Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, to be obtained at very Moderate Price at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or TO BE LET, a Lucrative Business (in Public Line), worth Rs 5,000 fit for an Investor with small or large family. Address "M. P. M.," care of this paper.

FIRST-CLASS, well equipped, Single and Pair of Horse Conveyance for hire on moderate terms; long engagement special rate. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

REQUIRED, for Up-country, a Second or Third Class Government Passed ENGINEER. Apply, with testimonials, to Messrs. Abbechund Purshotom & Co., No. 302, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY! Rodger's Dessert Knives, Annas 6 each, Table Knives Annas 7 each; Mappin's Table and Dessert Knives, also Nevada Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., at our noted Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

250 RUPEES REWARD.—Lost from the deck of the Victoria, while discharging passengers on Saturday, a BLACK LEATHER DRESSING BAG, initials M F on outside flap. Whoever returns the same to the MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, will receive the above reward.

SMYRNA FIGS, 8 annas per Box, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz. P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 5, Hornby Row. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of one quire each, Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some great Reductions made for Cash.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Boot and Shoe Merchants, Church Gate Street.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make. latest Designs and Improvements. Good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, AT MATHERAN, "Bombay View" and "Keepsake," well furnished. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialties of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,971-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklet, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—RANCIA AND FUCILE. Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Sewing-kit and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLEE.—Visitors to this Hill Station can have Comfortable Board and Accommodation with home comforts in a good private house with a European Lady. For terms, &c., Apply to Mrs FORWARD, Lanowlee.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most economical and durable Shirt for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches at Rs. 16-8 are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, however high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, reverts Cough and checks Consumptive Symptoms, recommended by Dr. [illegible] V. Velkar. Price 14 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadevi and [illegible] Market.

FOR SALE, a number of Howard and Bullough's THROSTLE FRAMES, 200 Spindles each, [illegible]. Apply at the Office of the Anglo-Indian Spinning Co., 29, Rampart Row, or at their Mill, Chinchpokly, where the Throstles can be seen at work.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Car to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 35 BAGS MYRABOLLAMS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, at Messrs. Vussonjee Nerajee and Co's warehouse, by order of Messrs. Vussonjee Nernjee and Co. and on account and risk of Dhurumsee Kara and Kara Dewrajee:—

35 bags Kalhani hurdah (myrabollams).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Oct. 24, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst at 2 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—

Ex. s. s. "Akbar."

H H S and Co.—110 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 „ colored union cloth.
1 „ colored woollen cloth.
3 „ grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
2 „ white handkerchieves.
5 „ Turkey red [illegible] 40 yards.
3 „ white nansooks 44 by 18 yards, No. 72,000.
1 „ colored handkerchieves.
On account of the concerned.
A B C—2908-18—1 cases colored prints.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the M. M Mody and Co., Limited, and by the order of Mr. Currimchund Premchund the undermentioned Mill stores, &c. Such as tin plates, zinc plates, slabs of zinc, ropes twine, leather belts, roller skins, brushes, casing and baking papers iron safes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHOY CROSS LANE, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of Rustomjee Bapoojee and Jamsetjee Bapoojee Oomrigur, the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Cross Lane, opposite the Banajee's Agiary, containing by admeasurement about 65 square yards and assessed under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the house of Eduljee Sorabjee Musanee, on the west by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Mehta, on the North by the Nanabhoy Cross Lane, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction MONDAY, the 7th November, 1887, and following days at 1 p.m., on each day until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of bolts, coiled iron keys, chains, wheels, scrap steel, scrap iron, timber scantlings, old fire bars, bevil bars, scoops, brake blocks, India rubber scrap, old corrugated sheets, leather hose pipes, packing cases, old rails, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NURBUDDA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., SITUATED AT BROACH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st Nov. 1887, at 4 p. m., at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Bombay.

The mill of the Nurbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach.

The mill contains 19,616 spindles, 200 looms, 4 large boilers by W. and J. Yates, 1 small boiler, 1 large engine by Galloway, 1 small engine and 5 gins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the company or to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee.

The above mill is erected on Fazendary ground on a monthly rent of Rs. 121.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 24, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Camateepoora 5th Lane.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th Oct. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Alli Dawoodjee Sheeral, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st September, 1886 and further charge, dated 4th March, 1887, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora 5th lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 144, and new No. 1665, and new Survey No. 6 90, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes No. 1501, containing by admeasurement 399 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Dharmiee, on or towards the west by the property of Marwaree Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the north by 5th Camateepoora lane, and on or towards the south by sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little, Smith Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Godown No. 28, Carnac Bunder by order of Jackaria Ahmed and on account and risk of Thacker Hurry Bhimjee.

50 bales each, 250 pieces of 2¼ lb. weight No. 2 of Kamrati Mill.

50 bales each 250 pieces of 2½ lb. 2 ans. weight, No. 1 of Brikwore Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabooikar's Road, or at the end of the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "C Lazarus & Co.," of Calcutta, six and eight lights hanging chandiliers, 1, 2, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpet, a handsome strong English-built C spring four seated open carriage, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at fish market 1st lane, Dhobhi talao.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mahomed Hajee Oosman and on account and risk of the mortgagee Ruckmabai, widow of Atmaram Bickajee, under power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th April, 1886, the following landed property All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Fish Market first lane, Dhobhi talao, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar assessed by the Municipality in the name of Bickajee Ballajee Chawan, under No. 1-3-, and containing by admeasurement in breadth from north to south 16ft. and in length from east to west 2ft. 6in., and bounded on the east by a shed, which faces the Girgaum Road and is the property of the said Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the west by a house the property of the said Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the south by the said Fish Market 1st lane leading from the Girgaum Road to the Fish Market, and on the north by a passage or gully also leading from the said Girgaum Road, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ruckmabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application can either be made to Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, orchids, palms, roses, garden boarder, tiles, two lady's saddle, two children's saddles, gold fish and fowls, one cow and calf &c., &c., the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., C.I.E., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 24, 1887.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 210-16—The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria—G. B. Smith.
B. 90-20—A Romance of Two Worlds—Marie Corelli.
56-7—The Old Order Changes—W. H. Mallock.
75-5—The Fiddler of Lugan—Author of "The Atelier Du Lys"
100-17—Jack Allyn's Friends—G. W. Appleton.
90-21—Fortune's Wheel—K. V. Pandit.
99-19—Hithersea Mere—Lady Augusta Noel.
60-2—Saracinesca—F. Marion Crawford.
90-17—The New Antigone, Vols. 2—Macmillan's Library.
90-18—Ismay's Children, Vols. 2—Macmillan's Library.
C. 82-[illegible]—The Australian Handbook—1887.
25-51—Farm Report, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1886-87.
D. 58-12—Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol. 91, 1886-87.
58-13—Charter, By-Laws, and List of Members of Civil Engineers, Vol. 90. 1886-87.
32-5—Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol. 11, Pt. 10, 1887.
32-6— Do. Madras, Vol. 10, Pt. 10. 1887.
32-7— Do. Bombay, Vol. 11, Pt. 10, 1887.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

CONSOLS remained steady at 102¾ in London yesterday; but Indian Sterling loan, quoted at 102, was thus ¼ per cent. lower. Reuter's quotation of 44 3-16d. per oz. for silver makes that metal unchanged; Rupee Securities, however, were further ⅛ lower for fours at £69¾, and ⅛ down in 4½ per cent. at £72½. French Rentes were unchanged in Paris at 109¾. Some changes are reported in Eastern Exchange Banks, Chartered being quoted 10s. higher at £23 10s., and Mercantile lower to the same extent at £17 10s.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat was dull and rates for Club No. 2 were unaltered, but Soft White was 1d. per cental dearer in Liverpool for both qualities. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was estimated at 1,410,000 quarters, which is 60,000 quarters less than was in the water a week ago.

Quotations from Mincing Lane come quite unaltered, Linseed being called dull, Rapeseed quiet and Coffee flat.

The Liverpool market closed steady yesterday, sales at 12,000 bales being 2,000 bales less than on the previous day, but 1,000 bales more Surats, the market for which was firm, were taken at 2,500 bales. Quotations for ready stuff were quite unchanged, but American arrivals were put up 1-64d. for all deliveries. To-day the tone is called steady, and Surats still, 1,500 of these having been taken out of a total of 10,000 bales. In spot prices there has been no movement, but American arrivals have lost all round the 1-64d. which they gained yesterday.

Futures for February lost two points yesterday, and four points more to day, making the quotations stand at 9·69 cents; but the spot price has remained at 9⅞ cents. The receipts yesterday at 48,000 bales were rather heavy compared with the preceding years, to-day they are given at 40,000 bales against 38,000 bales last year, and 37,000 bales in 1885. The week's Receipts at the U. S. ports totalled 271,000 bales, a falling off, compared with the previous week, of 5,000 bales, but greater by 5,000 bales, and 10,000 bales respectively, than the arrivals during the corresponding weeks for the ten previous years. It will be seen from the figures which we give below for comparison, that the total receipts at the ports since the new season opened have aggregated 1,449,000 bales, or 337,000 bales more than had come forward at the same time in 1886, and 330,000 bales in excess of the arrivals for the previous year. The exports both to the United Kingdom and to the Continent have been considerably larger than they were at the the same time in both the previous years, while the stock at the Ports is heavier.

The usual weekly statistics from Liverpool wired by Reuter show about the same volume of business passing, the trade having taken at 67,000 bales, all but 12,000 bales of the total sold, and exactly the same quantity as was bought for consumption in the previous week. The stock had increased by 4,000 bales, making it 434,000 bales, or 140,000 bales and 80,000 bales greater than during the two previous years, respectively. The total visible supply, estimated yesterday at 2,060,000 bales, had thus increased by 180,000 bales during the week, making not far short of half a million bales more than were in sight at the same time last year. In East Indian Cotton both the Liverpool stock and the visible supply show, as might be expected, some falling off for the week; but the figures for the latter, as will be seen below, still show a considerable margin on those of the two preceding years at the same time.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	271,000	266,000	241,000
„ exports to U. K.	85,000	87,000	100,000
„ „ Continent	93,000	61,000	68,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,449,000	1,082,000	1,119,000
„ exports to U. K. „	435,000	[illegible]	292,000
„ „ Cont. „	304,000	173,000	210,000
„ Stock in the Ports	572,000	515,000	535,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,060,000	1,591,550	1,615,950
„ „ Surats	392,000	249,710	163,690
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	434,000	294,090	350,200
„ London	40,000	18,000	22,000
American Afloat	220,000	223,000	139,000
East Indian „	17,000	16,000	9,000
	711,000	551,090	520,200
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5 3-16d.	5⅜d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	3¾d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1⅜d.	1 7-16d.	13-16d.

Here, cotton has been very quiet to-day and previous buyers will willingly give within Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy of what they were open to pay for contracts in the new crop yesterday. There are European buyers of Broach for March delivery in the market at Rs. 217, but sellers will not take less than Rs. 219 per candy, and, generally, the latter are not disposed to lower their pretensions much. We hear of a contract for "good" Khangaum for March having been made at Rs. 192 per candy, but other export buyers only offer Rs. 190 to Rs. 191. We quote Bengals at Rs 145 for "good," Rs. 154 for "fully good," and Rs. 165 for "fine," sellers' prices, for January delivery, and there are buyers in the market for "good" at Rs. 142 There are sellers of "good" Julgaum for March at Rs. 183, and of "good" Bhownaggar at Rs. 191 for April, and Rs. 190 for May delivery, but no buyers at these rates. Altogether only a small business has been done, and this has been mainly between native dealers, enquiry on part of exporters being very slack. Of old stuff under 1,000 bales have been taken for local consumption, consisting of 400 Westerns at Rs. 172, and the rest Oomrawutee and Dhollerah descriptions at irregular rates.

WHEAT is steady with prices quoted as before for all discriptions new and old: but there is only a small business passing in ready Ekdani. For this dealers name Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 4-3- for the two current quantities respectively, contracts for the new crop being practicable at Rs. 4-6-0 and Rs. 4-5-0 per cwts.

LINSEED is quiet, with nothing doing in old seed, but we hear of some contracts between dealers in new, for March-April delivery, at Rs. 6-1-3 to Rs. 6-1-6 per cwt. Rape seed is scarce, and the small supplies of old seed are firmly held. We hear of some purchases of new Brown Delhi by exporters, at Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,514	bales.
Wheat	10,159	cwt.
Linseed	3,953	„
Rapeseed	1,636	„
Gingelly Seed	1,182	„
Poppyseed	726	„
Groundnuts	534	„

FREIGHTS are quiet at our previous quotations, but with perhaps less disposition on the part of holders of tonnage to make concessions to shippers, We hear that a "Clan" Liner, fixed for Trieste and Venice, has booked about 5,000 tons at 27s. 6d. for February. and 28s. 9d. for March loading.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, the amount of business offering on any line having been very limited. Credits for the mail could have been done at 1s. 5 1-16d., but there have been no sellers to speak of. Bank demand, for January-February delivery, has been quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d., and 3 months' eight Credits 5s. 5½d. for January, and 1s. 5 5-32d. for February. Ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1·80.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has taken an upward turn again to-day, and Fours have advanced to 99 9-16 to ⅝ for cash and an anna less for the end of the month. November settlement being 29⅛, 4½ per cents are quoted at 102⅝ but with little doing in this denomination.

SHARES.—The market continues quiet, with but slight fluctuations in the prices of Mill shares, which on the whole are steady with a fair enquiry for the more favourite concerns. Little actual business has been reported to-day, but what has taken place has resulted in a rise of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay Manufacturing and Gordon, and a fall to the same extent in Queen, while Swadeshi have advanced Rs. 2½, at our quotations. Press and Miscellaneous shares are quiet and generally unaltered in value. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 785.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM—STEVENS—October 1, at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Gen Bingham to Ada Emma, widow of Lieut-Col Stevens, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DOW—ORME—October 1, at Hampstead, Walter Norton Dow, Hongkong and Shanghae Bank, Singapore, to Emily, Frances, daughter of the late Francis Orme, of Orme-square, Bayswater.

LEITH—WILLIAMS—September 14, at Paris, James Percy, son of the late J Farley Leith, Esq. Q C, to Mary, daughter of the late T Williams, of Oxford.

PINFIELD—SIMKINS—September 2, at Lowdham, near Nottingham, Frank Pinfield, Assam, son of W H Pinfield, of Croydon, to Gertrude, daughter of C W Simkins, of Lowdham Lodge.

DEATHS.

BAILIE—September 18, at Connaught-square, Caroline, daughter of the late Lt-Gen John Bailie, of the Bombay Army.

BECHER—October 5, at Winchester, Gen Sir A M Becher, K C B Bengal Staff Corps.

DILLING—October 1, at "The College," Northfleet, Kent, Anne Dilling, formerly Head Mistress of the Byculla Girls' School, Bombay, and Principal of the Protestant Academy, Landour, aged 79 years.

HARRISON—October 2, at Mickley, Ripon, Col Robert Prescott Harrison, lately commanding 80th Regt. formerly of 87th and 63rd Regts, 65.

JENKINS—October 1. at Elstree, John Jenkins, formerly of Calcutta, 83.

KENTISH—September 27, at Hove, Brighton, Julia Fanny Eliza, widow of the late John Kentish, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKINGHAM—October 16, at Amgoori, Assam, the wife of James Buckingham, of a son.

FISHER—October 16, at Mymensingh, the wife of C A Fisher, Esq. of a son.

KORB—October 18, at No 2-3 Clive Row, the wife of J M Korb, Esq, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GORDON—October 16, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, James Gordon, Manager, Amrail Division, South Sylhet Tea Co. Ld, aged 3[illegible] years.

SEVENOAKS—October 16 at Calcutta, from cholera, Leon Michael Sevenoaks, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

WE have shown, by citing the figures of the trade of Karachi, that the alleged decadence of that port has no existence in fact. For the last five years the trade has gone on steadily expanding, and the depression which has marked the exports this year is due to the comparative failure of the last cold weather harvest in the Punjab and to nothing else. There was no surplus wheat for export in that region, and the railway returns showed that the quantity sent to Bombay had fallen off precisely as had that railed to Karachi. The import trade continues to thrive, and it may be expected to expand still more when a good harvest in the Punjab gives wheat to pay for the imports. The export of wheat from Karachi depends solely upon the supply of wheat from the Punjab; Bombay shares the Punjab wheat trade with Karachi, but when that source of supply fails this port draws proportionately on other fields of supply—Guzerat, the Berars, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and the North-West. A local misfortune which appals Karachi scarcely affects Bombay. A port of supply and export for territories holding a population of some eighty millions has many advantages over a port which subserves the needs of some five millions of people scattered over a remote and on the whole infertile country. Sind itself is not a wheat-exporting country; its harvests depend on the overflow of the Indus filling the irrigation canals, which it sometimes fails to do. In average years there is sufficient corn for the population of the country, but no surplus for export. The wheat for export comes from the distant Punjab, and when that fails Karachi is not in a position to do a great export business. Pondering on this situation, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Karachi Municipality, the Karachi Port Trust, and five thousand of the inhabitants of Sind generally, decided that the one way out of the difficulty is to get the Government of India to build a railway which will bring Delhi and Agra and all the corn bearing country a hundred miles around those important cities into communication with Karachi so that they might send their wheat from their port to Europe instead of sending it *via* Bombay. Moved by a common impulse those four bodies each indited a memorial to the Government of India, praying for the construction of a line of railway from a point on the left bank of the Indus near the town of Hyderabad, through Oomercote and Barmeer to Pachbodra, there to join the Jodhpur metre gauge railway which branches from the Rajputana Malwa railway at Marwar Junction. The Rajputana railway would then place Karachi in direct communication with Delhi and the surrounding districts—or at least would do so when a steam ferry across the Indus near Hyderabad would carry the loaded wagons of the narrow gauge line from Delhi to the North-Western broad gauge line at Kotree whence they could easily be carried on to the sea at Karachi.

This is the plan which commended itself to the public spirit of the public bodies of the Sind port and to five thousand inhabitants of the Province at large. It is the plan too, which we have repeatedly opposed. with no thought of standing in the way of Karachi, but with a very strong conviction that the line would be impracticable, unprofitable, and impolitic. Dr. Pollen, a local civilian of some standing, appears from a telegram which we published on Saturday, to think that the opposition of the *Bombay Gazette* to the scheme is based upon "palpable selfishness." We do not retort upon Dr Pollen that his advocacy of it is the result of palpable ignorance of the first principles of railway policy. It may suffice to commend to his attention the views of the Government of India on the subject which we publish to-day. The Government, at all events, are not open to the charge of selfishness, and they condemn the scheme for reasons very similar to those which suggested themselves to us some months since. Doubtless the Government have had to run counter to a considerable amount of local feeling. The four memorials urging the scheme on the Supreme Government were sustained by two letters from the Commissioner of Sind, and all six documents were forwarded to Simla by the Government of Bombay with a despatch asking for them the favourable consideration of that Government. The *Times*, carried away by the allegation that Karachi is a decaying port which it need not take the trouble to verify by examining the statistics of its trade, insisted that it was the bounden duty of the Government to do something to bring back a lost prosperity, and urged that something should take the form of this particular scheme of the Hyderabad-Oomercote railway to Pachbodra. As we shall see, two of our Indian contemporaries, equally impulsive, and equally deficient in the verifying faculty, flew to the succour of Karachi, each with a different railway scheme, warranted to be the one possible remedy for the inanition from which that port is supposed to be suffering. The value of all three of these rival schemes is even less, if that be possible, than that which obtained the advocacy of the leading London paper. With much regret, but on grounds the validity of which cannot be cotroverted, the Supreme Government declares that it is unable to meet the wishes of the local Government and of the community of Karachi, their regret being not lessened by the fact that the latter are suffering this year from a contraction of the export trade owing to the temporary causes which we have indicated above. The case for the railway, as put by the memorialists, is examined and it disappears under the test of analysis. The proposed line would be about 250 miles long—the distance from the Indus to Pachbodra, of which 100 miles would be in the State of Jodhpur, which it is assumed would bear the cost of that part of the undertaking. Now, the Western part of Jodhpur, through which the railway would pass, has been surveyed by Government in connection with another project and a railway there was pronounced impracticable There are sand hills three hundred feet high, and water, found three hundred feet under the surface of the soil, is hard and brackish. There would be no local traffic on that part of the line, the construction of which would cost seventy lakhs. The 150 miles through British territory would come to 175 lakhs—245 lakhs in all, on which a dividend must be forthcoming. The memorialists place their hopes in the through traffic from the country a hundred of miles around Agra and Delhi. Now from Agra to Karachi by the proposed route the distance is 780 miles as the crow flies, while from Agra to Bombay the distance by the existing railway is only 68 miles greater—848. In each case there is a break of gauge; but on the Karachi route there is in addition the steam ferry over the Indus, which in expense and loss of time is equivalent to at least eighty miles of railway transit. That is Colonel Conway Gordon's calculation in regard to the steam ferry at Sukkur, where there is not, as near Kotree, a break of gauge. Rightly estimated the double break near Kotree should be set down as equal to one hundred miles of railway transit. Where then would be the inducement given to shippers to send wheat to Karachi instead of to Bombay, where freight, being more abundant, is cheaper than at the smaller port? When places a hundred miles beyond Delhi and Agra are considered the case breaks down even more hopelessly, for, as the despatch points out, Gwalior is only 762 miles from Bombay by railways without a break of gauge, while it is 856 from Karachi by a route with a break of gauge and a ferry. According to the calculation of those who hope to compete with Bombay for the wheat of those districts the Rajputana Railway would give facilities for the passage of the wheat over part of its line to the Marwar Junction to feed the rival Karachi line. It would be obviously to the interest of the company to retain the through traffic to Bombay by carrying the wheat at a reduction of rates for the whole journey. The company which has leased the Rajputana line from the Government has full right to reduce the through rates, and it could afford to do so, inasmuch as it does not depend, as the Karachi line would have to do, on its through rates for a revenue, the local traffic being highly remunerative. On the Karachi line there would be no local traffic, for a great part of the line would pass though mere desert. The expectation that as Karachi is two hundred miles nearer to Europe wheat would follow that route rather than continue to go *via* Bombay would not be realised, for the timely four hours saved on the sea voyage would not make up for the loss of time and the greater cost of the railway transit and the difficulty of finding steamers to charter.

The Karachi—Pachbodra line could not compete with the three railways now bringing the wheat of the districts around Delhi and Agra to Bombay; it would not serve any commercial or military purpose, and the Government of India has rightly decided not even to waste money on having a survey made for it. There is one ground on which Bombay might wish that the railway were feasible—it would bring Karachi into daily railway communication with this city. The time occupied by transit would still occupy another four hours of the fifty-five now occupied by the sea voyage, but the communication would be daily instead of weekly, as at present. But the gain would not be worth the expenditure of upwards of two millions of money on a railway which could scarcely pay the working expenses. The *Times* lays stress on the military advantages of the line; but they are not obvious. An east and west railway would be of no strategical advantage—the troops proceeding from Bombay to Karachi would be sent by sea and not by a roundabout railway route; when they arrived at Karachi the proposed railway via Hyderabad and Pachbodra would not take them to the frontier but away from it. The strategic railways which make the frontier secure go in another direction—that of the frontier to be defended.

THE Municipal Commissioner's raid upon people on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill who have the misfortunate to keep gardens is a zealous but not on the whole a commendable enterprise. Mr. Charles does not wish to convert the Malabar Hill gardens into howling wastes, but the malees, whose occupation will be gone when the extra water rates which he proposes to levy on certain selected occupants will have forced these latter to give up gardening, will think he does, and there are more pleasant things in the world than a malee's maledictions To single out half-a-dozen householders, as was done at the Town Council the other day, and to sentence them to an extra payment of four annas a thousand gallons because they use in their gardens more water than they pay for, seems horribly invidious, unless indeed Bombay water is to be sold as London milk is, at so much the quart. As a matter of fact Rs. 840 a year seems a reasonable water bill to be divided amongst half a dozen occupants, even if they have gardens which drink in a good deal of water, and to suddenly put on an extra four annas so that these gentlemen may pay an average of about Rs. 400 a year each is to make gardening a very costly luxury, and a step not to be accounted for unless there is some one who may be reasonably suspected of a desire to make a man's water bill a more important item in his expenditure than his wine bill. To say that here and there a householder gets more water than he pays for, and to devise means for making him pay up to his consumption, is absurd in a city where the water supply is a municipal service, paid for by an equitable rate. The number of people who consume less water than they pay for cannot be small. The municipality have intimated that they are on the look out for instances of aquavoracity, and that they mean to put the offenders in a black list supplementary to that which was laid before the Town Council the other day. This will be very interesting, if a little invidious. But while they are about it the water officials might as well give us another list, comprising the hydrophobic individuals who, having much water at their call, use little, but pay, according to the rent of their houses, for a good deal. Is nothing to be made up to these people?

WE have received during the past few weeks a number of letters from members of the East Indian community complaining of the action taken in May last in the formation of the East Indian Association, a society whose object is announced to be the improvement of the political, social, and educational condition of the community. The complaint is that the Association was formed without due publicity, and without the sanction of the community which it purports to represent. The quarrel, which we believe has even gone so far as to produce lawyers' letters, is not one in which we can take part, but without committing ourselves to any expression of opinion as to its merits, we should say that the claim of the Association to speak for the community it represents would be better authenticated if it had the sanction of a general meeting. This is what many of our correspondents ask for, and the request does not seem unreasonable.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, the Governor-General's agent for Central India, who returned to India on Saturday, is staying at the bungalow of Mr. Kirby, who was a fellow passenger with Sir Lepel on the Victoria.

MAJOR KENNEDY, who was killed in action in Burma a few days ago, was for some years Assistant Adjutant-General of the Hyderabad Contingent, and had the reputation of being a gallant soldier.

ADVICES from Kabul report all quiet there. The Lahore Dentist, Mr O'Meara, and Mr. Pyne, who has been superintending the construction of the Amir's workshops, were about to start for India.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned the payment to the Travancore State of a sum of Rs 40,000 as compensation for loss of duty for the official year 1886-87 under the Interpostal Trade Convention, and similarly a sum of Rs. 1,06,929 to the Cochin State.

JAMES SKILLING, the Inspector, and a native Deputy Inspector of Police at Delhi, have got into serious trouble. They are charged with having raided a gambling house during the Dewali and appropriated to their own purposes the money seized. They are both in custody.

ONE of the men, injured in the recent explosion at Madras, died in the hospital on Wednesday.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has now arranged to leave Naini Tal on the 1st November, arriving at Lucknow on the following day. His Honour will visit Benares on the 8th and reach Allahabad on the 9th.

MR. LAMBERT, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been inspecting the Calcutta theatres with a view to suggesting any additional precautions that may be considered necessary against fire and fire alarms.

NEWS from Chittagong regarding the wreck of the Earl of Jersey states that the ship is fast settling down into the sand bank, and that at low water her sides and deck can be seen opening out.

THE Madras Government recently authorized that certain surgical instruments required for the Medical Service in this Presidency should be obtained locally; with a view to give an impetus to local industry. Accordingly, the Medical Storekeeper recommended that the head cutler in his department should obtain the contract for the supply of these instruments, in order not only to ensure good quality and workmanship, but also to start the system of local supplies with fair prospects of success. But the Commissariat Department, which had hitherto arranged for the supply, declined to give the contract to the individual referred to. The Surgeon-General with the Government reported that. from his personal knowledge of the head cutler, there was no one in Madras so likely to turn out good work and give satisfaction as this man, whose speciality it was to work on such delicate instruments as those used for surgical purposes. Even in the matter of producing the necessary quality and temper of steel, there is no one, it has been shown, sufficiently skilled as yet in Madras. The Surgeon-General, therefore, strongly urged that the Commissariat objection be overruled Government, it is stated, have ruled accordingly, and directed that the contract for supply of the surgical instruments be given to the head cutler of the Medical Store Depot.

THE Madras Government have been requested by the Calcutta authorities, for the future, to arrange for the selection of fuel and fodder reserves in making surveys of, and deciding upon, the alignment of all projected State Railway lines in this Presidency. In addition to the stations it has already been decided upon to have on the Calicut Extension of the Madras Railway, a station is to be opened at the 402nd mile equidistant between the Perpanangadi and Ferok stations, to meet the wishes of the people of the Malabar district, who, some time ago, memorialised Government on the subject.

THE prospectus of the W. I. R. Association is out. The Bengal Presidency Rifle Association (N. I. R. A.) programme has also been published, and although there are more matches in this Association and the meetings are very much larger, it is not to be compared with the arrangements of the W. I. R. A. For instance the W. I. R. A. holds its meetings at 14 stations (including Aden) all over India. Notwithstanding that there are 12 matches and only Rs. 4,000 in prizes, the B. P. R. A. (according to the programme) holds its meetings at only four stations in the Bengal Presidency (not in or near Bengal), *viz.*, Rawal Pindi, Mian Mir, Mirat, and Lucknow. There are 17 matches and over Rs. 11,000 in prizes. Both Associations are open to the Volunteers as well as the Army; the former has nine stations, which are the head-quarters of Volunteers, and the latter one only, *viz.*, Lucknow, where there are about 200 efficient men.

THE auditor's report, which has just been issued, on the accounts of the Government Savings Bank, Madras, for 1886-87, shows that the number and amount of deposits in hand at the beginning of the year were respectively 9,386 and Rs. 25,62,244, against 3,358 and Rs. 7,73,534 at its close. The value of the deposits made during the twelve months was Rs. 3,38,652 or less than that of the deposits in the year before by nearly six lakhs of rupees; while the withdrawals showed an increase of ten lakhs. This falling off is due, Government think, to the transfer of accounts to the Post Office Savings Bank, a cause which operated in the previous year also, but to a less extent.

SLEEPER-STEALERS in the North-West Provinces and Oudh must find the nefarious business very profitable. It is on record that a man who was detected by two forest guards offered them Rs. 300 to say nothing about it. They took Rs. 100 only, obviously for the purpose of making sure of the culprit, and straightway laid the whole matter before the divisional officer who prosecuted the thief. The latter was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and the guards were awarded Rs. 40 of the Rs. 100 for their honesty. The case illustrates the temptations that are thrust in the way of employes of the Forest Department, and goes a long way to explain why robberies are so frequent and the number of pilferings detected so few.

THE death is announced of John Henry Taylor, Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, and Port Officer of Madras. The deceased was 65 years old, and had been ailing from dropsy ever since his return from England at the end of July last. He proceeded to England, on deputation for a few months, in connection with the discussion regarding a North-Eastern opening to the Madras Harbour, and after his return, he attended office for about two weeks and then took to bed. Captain Taylor was appointed Master Attendant of Madras on the 21st April 1874, on the retirement from that office of Captain H. D. E. Dalrymple. Captain Taylor before his appointment was the Commander of the steamer Viceroy, one of Greens' new vessels that had been built expressly for the Suez Canal route. which was then recently opened. Captain Taylor was specially selected for the appointment by his Excellency Lord Hobart, the then Governor of Madras, and his appointment was confirmed by the Marquis of Salisbury, the then Secretary of State for India. During his whole tenure of office, Captain Taylor took no leave whatever. He was sent home to England on deputation twice, the last occasion being in connection with the discussion as to the North-Eastern entrance to the Harbour. Shortly after assuming office, Captain Taylor delivered a public lecture on the Law of Storms which has ever since been annually printed in the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac. The deceased took an active interest in the harbour works from their commencement, and it was owing to his suggestions to Government that the Port Trust was established. He was also deeply interested in the welfare of all the ports on the Coast, making an inspection of each annually. The designation of Master Attendant was changed by Government to that of Port Officer at the beginning of last year. Captain Taylor was also a Municipal Commissioner at the time of his death, having served as such for a number of years.

TELEGRAMS.

WRECK OF A BRITISH INDIA STEAMER.

MANY LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, while proceeding up the river to-day, ran on to the Mukraputty sands near the James and Mary, at two p.m., and capsized.

Many lives are reported to have been lost.

The Government Steamer Resolute was despatched at once to her assistance.

The steamer Undaunted, with the Port Authorities on board leaves early to-morrow morning for the scene of the disaster.

The loss of the s.s. Arcot was caused by the breaking of the starboard wheel chain at a critical moment. Both the anchors were let go and the engines reversed, but the chain cable parted and, in spite of all efforts the vessel drifted on to the shoal. As soon as she struck she capsized, but was righted slightly in a faw seconds. Five of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned. Only five European passengers and two natives, together with eighty one of the officers and crew were saved by the boats belonging to the Rewa. The Nubia and Clan Matheson passed her, but could render no assistance. The Arcot had on board a full cargo of grain and coir. It was impossible to save either cargo or vessel, which was settling rapidly down in the sand close to the spot where the Mahratta was last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Demonstrations by the unemployed, at which inflammatory speeches are delivered, continue to be made in Hyde Park, ending in skirmishes with the Police.

A monster meeting is called for Sunday in Trafalgar Square.

Sir Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police, has prohibited torchlight processions to a meeting that is to be held at Rotherhithe on Monday night to protest against the infringement of the right of free speech.

Oct. 23.

The programme of the unemployed to-day is to hold a monster meeting in Trafalgar Square and to parade the streets by marching past Westminister Abbey.

Troops are in readiness to quell any disturbances.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 21.

Dinizulu, son of the late King Cetewayo, is exhibiting signs of discontent, and Zululand is somewhat disturbed in consequence.

A regiment of Dragoons is to be sent up to endeavour to restore quiet.

CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH EMBASSY AT PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The *Daily News* hears that Lord Lyons, our Ambassador at Paris, is to be replaced almost immediately by Lord Lytton.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND NEW HEBRIDES. QUESTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The negotiations which are going on between England and France for the neutralization of the Suez Canal and the settlement of the New Hebrides question have now reached a satisfactory stage.

It is expected that an Anglo-French Agreement will be speedily concluded.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 21.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Euphrates passed through the Canal to-day, and is due in Bombay on the 3rd November.

EXPLORATION PARTIES BETWEEN KURRAM AND ZHOB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The question of sending columns or parties of exploration into the little-known country between Kurram and Zhob has been decided in the negative, for this cold weather at any rate.

DISCOVERY OF FRAUDS IN EXAMINATION.

The *Pioneer* writes that the wave of dishonesty, in connection with examination papers, having rolled over the Punjab and Bombay has now approached Oudh, but in an aggravated form. Hitherto the papers have been got at and sold to students in view to their being able to study them and have their replies ready against the day of examination. But some ingenious individuals in Lucknow have done the thing thoroughly. They have pilfered the papers framed for the examination of Junior Officers, Deputy Collectors, and Tehsildars and one of their number has been arrested selling them, together with their replies. The result will probably be prosecution and an extensive clearance of the clerks, duftries, and others implicated.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Mr. W. E. Ward, Judicial Commissioner, Burma, has been granted fifteen months' furlough.

Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Mr. F. C. Daukes are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W Provinces, but Mr. Daukes will continue to perform the duties of Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

Mr. J. P. Hewett is confirmed as Under-Secretary, Home Department.

The services of the Rev. M. Kirkby are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Captain E. G. Barrow, officiates as an Assistant Secretary, Military Department.

The following officers are granted leave for one year each :—Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Wimberley ; Surgeon-Major Sir C. H. Leslie ; and Captain W. J. B. Bird.

Mr. J. Ramsay is appointed Engineer-in-Chief for the survey of the different routes for a railway to Bannu.

REORGANISATION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following orders are published regarding the Telegraph Department :—

The superior establishment will be divided into six classes as at present. Superintendents will be divided into three grades, on the following scale :—Four in first grade, on a salary of from Rs. 1,125 to Rs. 1,500 ; nine in the second grade, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; and the third grade, Rs. 850. The Assistant Superintendents will be divided into two classes of two grades each as follows—First class : twenty in the first grade—Rs. 700 ; twenty in the second grade, Rs. 550, Second Class-sixteen in the first grade, Rs.400 ; sixteen in the second grade, Rs. 300. The total strength of the superior establishment will be fixed at 84 members, and the Government of India will, from time to time, fix the numbers to be allowed in each grade.

The officers who have served 18 years, of which 16 have been on active service, are eligible for retirement on the following pensions :—Pension due under the existing rules, if the officers are retiring on Medical Certificate. Additional pension will be at the following rates :—Officers under 50 years of age, Rs. 1,000 per annum, officers in the 51st year, Rs. 900, in the 52nd year, Rs. 800 ; and in the 53rd year, Rs. 500.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The Resolution regarding the Telegraph Department makes the following further provision as to the personal allowances :—Assistant Superintendents, class 5, 1st Grade, may receive the personal allowance of Rs. 100 monthly, after 22 years' service ; 2nd Grade, Rs. 100 after 17 years ; class 6, 1st Grade, Rs. 100 after 12 years ; 2nd Grade, Rs. 50 after 7 years. The personal allowance will lapse in each case on the promotion of the officer concerned to the next superior grade, but if his length of service is such as to qualify him for personal allowance in the higher grade he will be eligible for that allowance. The special Pensions will only be granted provided the resignation of officers concerned is submitted before the 31st March next, after that date the privilege will be withdrawn from all officers who have served 18 years or more on 1st October 1887. The terms of retirement are offered with a double object, that those who are dissatisfied may retire and that the number of officers in the blocked years may be reduced in accordance with the normal conditions. If a sufficient number of officers do not retire from the blocked years the true flow of promotion cannot possibly be established.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, arrived here last evening.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. on the 21st October.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	79,000	bales
„ „ Surats	14,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	99,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	434,000	„
„ „ Surats	143,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	40,000	„

PROMOTION IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in this morning's paper that the Government has made certain concessions to the officers of the Telegraph Department, which are designed to remedy the grievances of which they have so long complained, among which "retarded promotion" figures as the principal. Is it too much to hope—I fear it is—that the Government will do as much for the Bombay Education Department in order to remedy wrongs for which its own inconsiderate action in past years is principally responsible? The cost to Government would be slight, and that cost would restore content and harmony to a distracted and divided department. An addition of three or even two places to the higher grades of the service for a limited period of years would probably fully meet the necessities of the situation.

When the graded system was established in 1870 the European head masters of High Schools were not included in the grades, and no provision was made for their promotion outside them. This arrangement was contrary to Sir A. Grant's proposals, and the views and wishes of his successor Mr. Peile, and obviously placed the High School masters in a most unfavorable and hopeless position. On the other hand it must be borne in mind that two of these gentlemen had no University degree, while the third was a graduate of the Welsh College of Lampeter, and that one of the avowed objects of the improved situation created for Educational Officers in 1870 was to attract men who had taken high University honours in Great Britain to India. A correspondent of your journal who signs himself *Nemo* appears to think that a University degree is a positive disqualification for a College Professor, and that literature, logic, mathematics, history, economics and moral philosophy, are all subjects of no use or very little use to India. This is a highly radical doctrine for which there may possibly be much to be said, but it was not the view adopted at that date by the English Government, and it cannot be now applied without obvious injustice to the gentlemen who were induced to take service in India on the faith of certain implications or promises. Now it is quite certain that none of the gentlemen appointed in England since 1870 had any idea that certain officers would be introduced into the grades after them who in virtue of anterior services would plead superior claims to promotion, and it is plain therefore that their legitimate aspirations have so far been cruelly blighted by what has since occurred. I do not think that any one can reasonably dispute this, neither the Government which has made the nominations, nor the parties who have profited by them.

The claims of Messrs. Kirkham, Jacob, and Barrett on the other hand are indisputably most strong.

Two of them have achieved unusual distinction as School Inspectors since they were promoted into the grades, and Mr. Barrett, who is both an excellent English and classical schoolar, has done as good service in his own line in the colleges as any graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. His position ought certainly to be a better one than it now is after twenty years' arduous service in India. I am certain that Lord Reay and his colleagues have tried to act fairly, but the case is one in which it is impossible to do justice to one set of men without doing injustice to another. I think that there is as strong a case as possible for Government to intervene and remedy the situation inadvertently created in 1870, especially when it is remembered that Messrs. Kirkham and Jacob, though neither of them possessing a University degree, are both matriculated members of English Universities, and have proved by their successful careers as Professors and Inspectors that they are not inferior in culture and general capacity to the graduate members of the Department. No one will say that they deserve less than they have gained ; but one result of their promotion is to leave the entire staff of the leading College in the Presidency for the first time in the lower grades, and to reserve for the Inspecting Staff, which constitutes exactly one-fourth of the whole body of graded officers, three out of five of the existing superior appointments. The Professorial members of the Department would be more than human if they acquiesced without a murmur in so singular an arrangement.

As I have personally nothing to hope or fear from any departmentel changes I venture, however irregular it may appear, to lay these remarks before the public in the hope that they may help to promote what is plainly the only satisfactory solution.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 23. W. WORDSWORTH

BATTERY ORDERS

By Capt. A. Leslie, Offg. Commandant, Bo. Vol. Arty.
Bombay, October 24th, 1887.

I. Parades for the current week :—

On Saturday, the 29th instant, the Battery will parade at 3-40 p.m. sharp, in rear of the Town Hall, to proceed to Cross Island Battery for heavy gun drill. Uniform with helmets to be worn. Members unable to parade at 3-40 p.m. can join at the Apollo Bunder at 4.

Standing gun drill for recruits will take place in the Arsenal compound on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6-30 a.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 5 p.m.

Squad drill with carbines for the whole Battery will be held in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m. and on Monday and Friday evenings at 5 p.m. Swords and belts need not be worn, or uniform.

There will be class firing for recruits at the Colaba Range on Wednesday from 4 p.m. until dark.

II. Members are requested to at once apply to Messrs. Nansee Khyraz & Co., Meadow Street, for a set of the new Uniform buttons, and to send their helmets to the same firm to be fitted with ball and cup and Regimental device.

The buttons now in use must be returned to Messrs. Nansee Khyraz & Co. when obtaining the new ones.

The new articles as above should be worn on Saturday's parade, but arms and accoutrements will not be required on the occasion.

By Order.
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

MR. GLADSTONE, I see, in the remarks he made a few days ago to the Kidderminster deputation, intimated that the autumn campaign would not open until the week after next, when, like Charles I, under other circumstances, he will raise his standard at Nottingham. Whatever may be the character of the campaign, the preliminary skirmishing is of a very active character. Unfortunately, the political autumn manœuvres so far have been somewhat lacking in interest on account of the fact that the "manœuvring" hitherto has been all on one side. Two of the Liberal lieutenants, Mr. John Morley and the Earl of Rosebery, have, during the past week taken the field—the one in the West and the other in the East—while Mr. Gladstone himself from Hawarden Castle has found an opportunity, through the timely and well arranged visit of the Kidderminster folk, to issue certain directions to his followers, though like the wily tactician he is, he carefully abstained from divulging his plan of operations. His rivals are, for the moment, perfectly quiet, and the only prominent member of the Unionist Party who has opened his lips in public is Lord Cranbrook, and he did so at a meeting which was of a strictly non-party character. But it must not be supposed that the Conservatives and their Liberal allies intend to let the Gladstonians have their own way entirely. At the head-quarters of the Conservative Party there is quite as much activity as at 41, Parliament Street, where the Von Moltke of the Liberal Party silently and unobservedly is maturing his schemes for the overthrow of the Salisburyites and the Hartingtonians. Nobody now talks in this connection of Chamberlainites, for whatever may be the strength of the Liberal Unionists as a whole, there is, according to the Gladstonian wire-pullers, ample evidence that the supporters of the Right Hon. member for Birmingham, in and outside that town, have almost entirely disappeared from the political firmament. But although the Radical Association that was started by Mr. Chamberlain and his Birmingham friends in opposition to the National Liberal Federation has proved a failure, and is not likely to be of much service to Lord Salisbury this autumn, the country long before this letter reaches you will be flooded with Unionist speakers. The energetic exertions of the Conservative managers, to which I have already alluded, has, I am informed, resulted in arrangements for two hundred meetings between now and Christmas, and it is expected that the number will be largely exceeded. The Spalding and Hunts elections have taught the Conservative party a lesson which they seem inclined to profit by. Among the younger members of Parliament on the Conservative side are many capital speakers, and I believe there has always been since the present Government came into office, plenty of men willing to address audiences, but through some mismanagement their services have not invariably been made the most of. We had an amusing illustration of this on the occasion of the recent election in a London borough, where, according to Mr. Baumann, he, and I think, four other members of Parliament, addressed a meeting consisting of a crossing sweeper, an errand boy, and an elderly apple woman, who constantly interrupted the speakers by asking "How about Miss Cass?" Political "demonstrations" are rather more numerous in this somewhat disunited Kingdom than quiet and peaceable citizens would like them to be, but such gatherings are among the necessities of the age. It is undeniable, as a leading supporter of Lord Salisbury declares, that the people whose votes really turn elections and ultimately govern the destinies of the country are not the people who go to public meetings ; but the speeches are not intended only for those who find attending public meetings a source of inexpensive amusement and pleasurable excitement. Now-a-days for one person who hears a great public man, thousands read him. This is a truism that I should have thought would not have been overlooked by the writer in the *Times*, who has expressed such lofty contempt for frequenters of great political palavers.

Although Ireland formed the principal, indeed the only topic, of the addresses delivered by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Morley, there is little new to be said about the Home Rule question, and cannot possibly be until Mr. Gladstone has spoken. One thing, however is becoming clearer every day, namely, that unless a complete change in public opinion takes place, the Irish, even when they got their own Parliament, will still continue to send representatives to Westminister. Certain persons have exercised their wits in trying to discover from Mr. Gladstone's ambiguous language at Swansea and since, whether he has abandoned that portion of his original scheme, but the discussion has been purely academical. The fact is, no Liberal speaker or writer, publicly or privately, ever says anything in favour of the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament. Some Unionists, however, cynically declare that it is the only part of Mr. Gladstone's measure that would be attended with good results. In the meantime all eyes are turned to Ireland, and each political party finds in the events now transpiring there, confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ for its respective views. The Mitchelstown inquest drags its slow length along, and Mr Harrington continues to show the world that he was not indulging in an empty boast when he declared that he was a good hand at giving back as good as he received. Apart from the personal squabbles, which are discreditable to all concerned, the proceedings before the Coroner have not been without interest and importance. The line taken up by Inspector Irvin, and the permission given to him by the Coroner to cross-examine his superior officer, County Inspector Brownrigg, are being much commented upon. A friend of mine, who has a bias towards Home Rule, in conversation a day or two ago with a well-known Nationalist, deprecated the partiality which he considered was being exhibited by the Mitchelstown Coroner. The Nationalist replied : "I deny that he is unduly favouring our side, but if he were to show a little partiality, he would only be doing what is done by Resident Magistrates and other creatures of the Castle. Why during William O'Brien's trial the other day, one of his judges occupied himself best part of the time in reading newspapers." I wonder whether this is true. I have heard Unionist Liberals blame the Government for prosecuting the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. O'Brien for publishing in their papers accounts of meetings of suppressed National League branches. The break down of the prosecution against the Lord Mayor will certainly not cause them to change their opinion. The decision come to by the members of the Corporation to accompany the Lord Mayor to the Police Court in all the glory of their Municipal robes, though perhaps not deserving to be described as "ridiculous," as it was by the Crown solicitor, was, in the circumstances, somewhat grotesque. If the Lord Mayor had been sentenced, as he seems to have anticipated, to the plank bed and the tread mill, would his Municipal colleagues have offered to share his imprisonment? Their robes would have been useful as bed-covering, but they would have been inconvenient on the tread mill. The view taken in political circles, when the result of the prosecution came to hand, was that it would be very damaging to the Government who of course are held responsible for the blunders of their legal adviser.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the Conservative party at the way matters are being conducted in Ireland. I was talking yesterday to a prominent Conservative, who expressed himself in terms of great indignation because Mr. O'Brien was not now in prison. "What the Government ought to have done" said this gentleman "was to have dealt with Mr. O'Brien as Mr. Gladstone's Government dealt with the members of the National League when Mr. Forster was Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to arrest them without bringing them before the Magistrate, and Lord Salisbury ought to have done the same." This is all very well, but what chance would there have been of the Government getting a majority of the House of Commons to agree to such a course if they had proposed it? Very little I should say. However willing Lord Salisbury's official colleagues might have been to take this step, he would never have obtained the consent of the Liberal Unionists.

Mr. Mathews is generally blamed for the police interference with public meetings in the Metropolis, of which we are likely to hear very much more if the orders complained of are not withdrawn. When the Home Secretary's attention was first called to the matter he said that the police were merely carrying out instructions which had long been in force, but no one ever heard of them before. Yesterday it was stated, on what appears to be official authority, that the sole motive of the police in making inquiries respecting forthcoming public meetings is to provide the necessary force to prevent any disturbance. If this is the real reason, it is a pity that it was not mentioned by Mr. Mathews when he was interrogated on the subject by Mr. Rowlands just before Parliament was prorogued. A plain statement to that effect would have saved the Government from a great deal of odium, but as in the Cass Case, Mr. Mathews answered the questions addressed to him in a manner which almost justifies Lord Rosebery's sneering remark that we are "ruled, not by statesmen, but by beadles." Mr. Mathews is verily the Jonah of the Government, and the sooner he is thrown over board the better. His action in the case of the woman Miriam Jones, who was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for deserting her child by placing it in a well, has called forth strong animadversions. I say nothing as to her guilt, but if it was necessary to interfere with the case, some nominal punishment should have been substituted for, what many persons think, was an outrageously severe sentence. It would have been better to let the sentence remain as it was than merely to reduce it by three years. The objections that were urged to the punishment originally awarded apply with equal force to the reduced sentence. Lord Randolph Churchill has done the present Government several bad turns, but the worst turn of all was his pitchforking Mr. Mathews into the Ministry.

Who gave the *Times* its information about the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs? The notion that the news was supplied from the India Office or by the Secretary of State turns out to have been erroneous. I have the best authority for saying that neither Lord Cross nor any one connected with the India office was responsible for the announcement that appeared in the *Times* on Tuesday week, and the department in St. James's Park was just as much surprised as the rest of us. My information goes to confirm the theory that Mr. Walter's journal may be indebted to Lord Randolph for being first in the field. One of the reasons given for the supposition that Lord Randolph was the informant is that he is intimately acquainted with Sir Salar Jung, and another is that his lordship's relative, Mr. Moreton Frewen, has been the late Minister's guide, philosopher, and friend during his stay in this country. Whether Lord Randolph carried the important news to Printing House Square as he carried to the same place the intelligence of his resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, may be open to question ; but it is quite possible that he wrote the letter signed "Political" which appeared in last Tuesday's issue of the *Times*. The statement of "Political" that he is "the only person in England acquainted with the motive which prompted the Nizam in making his late offer" is not inconsistent with the assumption that Lord Randolph is the writer. I know it is the opinion of leading Anglo-Indian officials that "Political" and Lord Randolph are one and the same person ; and I think they are, to say the least, quite as likely to be right as the London correspondent of a North country paper, who declares that the information was communicated by "one who it is understood, has been to a certain extent in the service of the ruler of Hyderabad," and who also wrote the letter referred to. Whoever "Political" is, he is evidently a man of the highest importance, or he would not have been favoured by the *Times* with its biggest type. I know of nobody in England answering to the description of the London correspondent who would have been granted by the editor of the *Times* an indulgence rarely granted to anyone below the rank of a public man of the first class.

Many of your readers will be interested to learn that the author of the scathing article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "The Indian Princes at Court," to which I referred last week is Sir Lepel Griffin's I am told by those who ought to know that Sir Lepel might have had the Irish Under-Secretaryship for the asking, but the appointment had no attractions for him. It seems that he has made up his mind to retire next spring in order to devote himself to political life at home. It is somewhat naively stated that arrangements will be made to provide him with a seat as a Liberal Unionist as soon after his return as possible. This is, if I may be allowed the expression, a somewhat large order. We should all of course be delighted to see so able and distinguished a representative of the Indian Civil Service in Parliament, and I trust Sir Lepel's friends are not holding out to him hopes which will end in his disappointment and failure. But it certainly does seem a trifle rash to talk about a seat being found for a man so utterly unknown in English political life at a time when prominent Liberal Unionists like Sir Henry James are admitting to their friends, that if they were to present themselves to their constituencies for re-election to-morrow, they know they should be defeated. But perhaps by April next the amalgamation of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives, on which Mr. Edward Dicey has set his heart, will have been effected, in which case Sir Lepel, if he stands as a Tory, may have a better chance.

I hear that Sir George Birdwood, at the request of Professor Max Müller, has undertaken, to write a description of the fauna and flora of India, to appear as an appendix to the distinguished Orientalist's forthcoming work on "the Biography of Words." I understand that Sir George, in his new book, on which he was engaged for some time past, will deal exhaustively with the question of the birth-place of the Aryan race, to which so much attention has recently been drawn by the paper read before the British Association by Professor Sayce.

The "Parliamentary scandal" has not undergone any fresh development since I last wrote, with the exception that the young lady's brother has publicly declared that it was neither with her wish nor approval that the facts were made known to the world by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is stated that Colonel Hughes-Hallett has withdrawn from his clubs on the plea that he intends to reside abroad for some time, but he has not resigned his seat, and apparently means to hold on until the General Election, unless events compel him to apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. In spite of Captain Selwyn's disclaimer, the *Pall Mall* maintains, that in the line it has adopted throughout, it has acted with the assent of Miss Selwyn and her family ; it would be more correct to say a portion of her family. Mr. Stead, as editor of the *Pall Mall*, continues to be denounced both in public and private for his indiscretion in proclaiming Miss Selwyn's shame, but I understand that he was away for his holidays when the disclosures appeared in his eccentric and much abused print. Certainly the articles on the case that have appeared in the *Pall Mall* were not written by Mr. Stead, but his Assistant, Mr. E. T. Cook, who contributes the weekly "Literary Notes and Echoes," now a feature of the paper.

We have had a Turf Scandal as well as a Parliamentary Scandal this week. The principal offender, the Marquis of Ailesbury, who with his trainer has been ordered off the turf for life, had attained a certain notoriety before he came into his present title, and I cannot say that any body was greatly surprised to hear that he had at last come to grief. It is said that the object Lord Ailesbury had in view in ordering his horse Everitt to be pulled, was the punishment of Mr. Benzon, the young gentleman known to fame as the "Jubilee plunger." The neglect of the jockey to obey his master's commands resulted, it is said, in a heavy pecuniary loss to Lord Ailesbury, and there is a rumour going about to the effect that in one of the books examined by the Stewards of the Jockey Club was an item of £4,000 paid to a bookmaker by the owner of Everitt. If this is true it shows that this man at all events was betting against the horse for Lord Ailesbury. The sporting papers express a certain amount of sympathy for his lordship, who, they seem to think, has allowed himself to be made the tool of cleverer men, but there is not much pity expressed for him among people of his own order. It is a noteworthy fact that while the Radical papers have, for the most part, passed over the matter in silence, the *Times* and the *Morning Post* have seized hold of the incident to urge the reform of the House of Lords. It must be as surprising as gratifying to the Earl of Rosebery to find sympathy for his motion in such quarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE members of the above corps again paraded at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, and under the Command of Captain A. Leslie and Lieutenants E. Mitchell and H. O'Connor made their second trip to the Cross Island Battery for the purpose of heavy gun drill. Three detachments were told off under the command of Sergeant-Instructor Dawe, R.A., Bombardier Charles, R.A., and Sub-Lieut. Blaker, Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, one of 17 men to the 38-ton gun, and two of 10 men to each of the 12-tonners. The detachments were soon set to work by the instructors and were further drilled in the manipulation of the different pieces of ordnance. The stores of the guns were replaced and the detachments returned to the Apollo Bunder. They afterwards marched to the Sailors' Home, where they were dismissed.

RETURN OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

AMONG the eminent persons who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the Victoria was the Rao of Cutch. The time for his Highness' landing had been fixed by the authorities at 4-30 p.m., when a guard of honour had been detached to parade at the bunder, and a salute was ordered to be fired from the Saluting Battery. Soon after the Victoria anchored, three members of the Rao's suite proceeded on board. They were followed by a deputation, consisting of Mr. Kennedy, as the representative of Government ; Rama Jalamsingjee, His Highness' father-in-law ; Mr. Motilal Lalbhai, the Dewan ; Mr. Choonilal Sarabhai, Dewan of Edur ; Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, his Highness the Rao's Private Secretary ; Mr. Mansookram Soorujram, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, and others. It appeared that, instead of waiting to receive the customary honours of a guard and a salute, the Rao determined to land at once. This he did about 9-30 a.m. He was attended by Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent; Prince Kalooba, his Highness' brother ; Mr. Purbhoodas Moolchand, Secretary ; and Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, Prince Kalooba, and the Dewan, his Highness drove over in a carriage and pair to the bungalow of the late Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, where he resides temporarily.

DEPUTATION TO HIS HIGHNESS.

A large number of the Cutch inhabitants of Bombay attended the residence of H. H. the Rao of Cutch on Cumballa Hill on Saturday evening, to pay their respects. The bungalow in which H. H. has put up, and its environs, were thronged with a large concourse of Cutchis, eager to see their sovereign, on his return to these shores, after a sojourn in England. At 5 o'clock in the evening H. H. received his subjects, a deputation on their behalf presenting him with the following address :—

To His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shree Khengarjee Savai Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Rao of Cutch. May it please your Highness. It is with very geat pleasure and heartfelt gratification that we welcome your Highness on return to this country after a long sojourn in Europe. We are delighted to receive your Highness back to these shores in the full vigour of health and strength ; and it is no small satisfaction to us to know that your Highness has enjoyed your sojourn in Europe to the fullest advantage in every respect. By your undertaking to visit foreign lands, an undertaking without precedent in the history of Cutch, and viewed therefore with mingled feelings of concern, surprise, and admiration by all your subjects, your Highness has done very good credit to the characteristic virtue of your family, "courage and confidence," and the highly satisfactory manner in which your Highness has won the respect and regard of all with whom you came in contact, and especially of the Royal Family and aristocracy of Great Britain during your sojourn, is a source of the greatest happiness to us. To us, your Highness' subjects, who are mostly engaged in mercantile persuits far and wide out of their native country and ever eager to show their love for it and its sovereign, the spectacle of their ruling Prince visiting distant foreign lands, and acquiring benefits and experiences (which they feel confident cannot but result in the general welfare and good of your people) has been extremely gratifying. The good sense displayed by your Highness in giving to your brother, Prince Kalubha, the advantage of travel with you, and the high distinctions which you both have obtained from our beloved Queen-Empress are also very satisfactory to us. Your return, therefore, to this country so highly honoured and greatly benefitted by travel, fills us with joy which claims its due expression, but we are sorry we are precluded by the recent bereavement in your family from manifesting it in a manner more befitting the occasion, and we are obliged to content ourselves with this way of doing so, and hope your Highness will accept it as a true and hearty expression of it.

H. H. the Rao gave the following reply to the address received by him :—

I feel highly gratified to meet you all again, and express my thanks for the kind expressions in the address which I have just listened to with great satisfaction. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the hearty reception offered me on the present occasion, adds to the pleasing recollections of marks of loyalty and attachment shown to me on every previous occasion. It is not for me to express how far I may have benefitted by my travels in England and on the continent ; I may, however, mention that with the kind help and unceasing energy of Colonel Goodfellow, I have not only thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Great Britain, but I shall always remember it with great pleasure, especially as it has taken place in connection with so great an event as the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, whose reign is so renowned that I need not dilate on this matter, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without giving expression in a public manner to what is uppermost in my mind, viz., that I have been treated with such marked favor and attention, and have received most gracious kindnesses at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal family, which I shall always recollect with pleasure and gratitude. My reception at the hands of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain will also be a most pleasing recollection. As regards the benefits to which you have just alluded in a spirit of appreciation, as likely to result from my visit to a country which has attained so high a state of progress and enlightenment, I need only remark that nothing would give me greater satisfaction than that those benefits should prove to be a source and means of increased prosperity and happiness to my subjects and State. I thank you once again for your kindness in according me this welcome and for your hearty good will.

Among those present there were Shetts Khimji Jiwa, Solleman Ladha Hajibhai Laljee, Abdulabhai Laljee, Hasambhai and Fajalbhai Vishram, Carrimbhai Ibrahim Nenshibhai Kheraj, Rahimtoolabhai Kheraj, Kasam Sukhra Dungarji Gangjee, Vagjee Korjee, Rewagar Koargar, Krinshi Amarchand, Jeram Sheojee, Askaram Khengar, Ibjee Sheojee, Damodar nandjee, Kanjee Dwarkadas, Valabhdas Khetshi, Karsandas Valabhdas, Goordhandas Khatan Makanjee, Nenshi Lakshmidas Khimjee, Rupsing Mathuradas Lavjee, Naranjee Dwarkadas, Bhanjee Gopaljee, Shamjee Padamshi, Premjee Sheojee, Ratanshi Vishanjee, Hirjee Punja, Gangaram Shewarkar and many others. There were also Messrs. Ghelabhai Haridas, Javarelal Umiashanker, Mansukhram Suryar and several other Khoja, Memon, and Bhatia merchants of Bombay.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch will start by to-night's mail train for Wadhwan *en route* to Cutch.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN BOMBAY.

SIR SALAR JUNG returned to Bombay on Saturday, by the mail steamer Victoria after, an absence of six months in Europe. Of this period it appears Sir Salar spent a little more than a month in the Bosphorus, and then by way of Varna visited Vienna, where he sojourned a week, being very much interested in the Viennese and the Austrians generally. After staying in Berlin for a few days, he left for England, arriving there just in time for Goodwood races, which he enjoyed perhaps more than anything else at home. He rented a villa close to the race course, and during the meeting entertained a very pleasant party of English friends.

On arriving in Bombay harbour, Sir Salar was met by Mr. Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthakee, Mr. Kaikoobad Cowasjee and Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Mehta Then accompanied by Mr. Moreton Frewen, Private Secretary ; Mr. G. Rock, London Agent ; Mr. Liakat Ali, Aide-de-Camp ; Mr. Tofer Ali Beg, Mr. Fider Ali and Mr. Aga Mirza, French and Persian Interpreter, Sir Salar left the bunder, where he had been received by Messrs. Adamjee, Peerbhoy, Ibrahimbhoy Nooroodin, Vulibhoy Khanbhoy, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and others, for the Great Westen Hotel, where arrangements had been made for the Nawab's accommodation.

It is probable that Sir Salar Jung will spend a few days in Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·822
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, E, ENE, E, NW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

THE budget estimate of the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for 1888-89 amounts to Rs. 21,368. For *chemical apparatus from England*, the estimate has been fixed at Rs. 800. In the absence of any report that the cost of the chemicals received on indent in 1888-89 is expected to be unusually high, the Government have not allotted more than Rs. 350. The assignment for other contingencies has been reduced by Rs. 242, and the grant now stands at Rs. 1,412 in place of Rs. 2,204.

THE S. S. VICTORIA.

THE P. & O. Co's first Jubilee steamer, the Victoria, arrived in Bombay harbour shortly after daybreak on Saturday morning, several hours earlier than had been expected, and dropped anchor almost directly opposite Colaba Church, at about half past seven o'clock. Quick as the passage was however, it would have been considerably better had it not been that the vessel was delayed 36 hours at Suez, waiting for the arrival of the mails. The passengers numbered close upon 250, and included many Indian dignitaries, both native and European, and a batch of cold weather tourists. All the passengers were first saloon, but owing to their number exceeding the accommodation of the forward saloon, that of the quarter deck (second) was also utilised, the allotment of berths and seats at tables being governed by the rotation in which passages had been engaged. So large a number of persons taking their meals at one and the same hour naturally entailed a great strain upon both cooks and stewards, but fortunately the staff proved equal to the occasion, and gave no cause for complaint. On the contrary, the passengers declared themselves in every way well satisfied with the arrangements, and those who had perforce to be accommodated in the after part of the vessel, gave it as their opinion that second class accommodation in the Victoria is superior to first on many other of the Company's steamers.

The Victoria is an exceedingly handsome-looking steamer ; her masts are better placed than those of the Rome or Coromandel. She lies beautifully in the water and compares favourably with any other vessel afloat. If her internal fittings and decoration do not excel those of any other vessel, they can at least claim pre-eminence as being most peculiarly appropriate for an East Indian passenger steamer. In place of the dark walnut or mahogany furniture, enlivened here and there only by the inevitable "bird's-eye" maple, the first saloon is furnished in light unpolished oak ; while the panels, which elsewhere are merely of different coloured polished wood are magnificently carved, each in itself a work of art, the appearance of the whole being a perfect dream of beauty. Below are the state rooms, all fitted with the most improved appliances. The beds are of plated iron, folding against the wall when not in use, but when open are found almost centuries ahead of prevalent "bunks," being roomy, and made with patent spring matresses which for coolness and comfort cannot possibly be excelled. The lavatory appliances fold up after use, leaving each cabin capable of constant habitation by the invalid or those who like quiet. The corridors between the lines of state rooms is beautifully finished, and furnished with divans and writing tables.

The grand staircase by which access is gained to these apartments is not grand merely by name. It is surrounded by a spacious highly decorated gallery, in the centre of which is placed a Queen Anne piano, and the walls of this apartment as that of the saloons below are rich with panelled carvings. The music saloon which is entered from this gallery is a symphony in white, maroon and gold. The floor is covered by a rich velvet pile carpet, matching the upholstery of the divans a gorgeous plush silk brocade. The apartment is ventilated by an ornamental carved screen, in addition to the skylight, harmonising well with the mural decorations which include some lovely specimens of painted wood carving. All round the walls is an artistic dado, surmounting which is an exquisite decorative border of Minton tiles. In the centre of the room is a grand piano—one of Brinsmead's masterpieces, in pure white, the sides being embellished with carved panels of elegant design ; while the ceiling of the saloon is in keeping, being of a snowy white, relieved and emboldened by gilded mouldings. The smoking room is a model of comfort and convenience as well as of elegance, and scarcely inferior are the apartments for use of the second class passengers. The saloon is chastely furnished in American walnut, and the arrangements are in every way equal to those of the first. The officers' quarters are wonderfully comfortable and well situated, whilst the Captain's cabin is almost handsome and easy enough to induce indolence. The luxuriousness of the interior it is impossible adequately to describe, but in the course of a few days probably friends and supporters of the P & O. will receive a general invitation to inspect the "floating palace" for themselves.

The Victoria made her splendid run without a single hitch, and to the entire satisfaction of Captain Cates, the commodore of the fleet, who commanded her. The Britannia, sister ship of the Victoria, has already undergone her official trial, and leaves on her first trip to Australia on November 4th.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Victoria, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning with the Overland mails of the 7th October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON

Mr and Miss Mengens
Mr and Mrs Robinson
Surg and Mrs Hatch
Mr and Mrs Clark
Lieut Col Seton
Mr and Misses C H Bailey and Sister
Mr and Mrs Hogan and two infants
Mrs V Rivaz
Dr Field
Mrs Meade
Mr J Paterson
Mr, Mrs and Miss J H Stewart
Mrs Hutchinson and daughter
Mr and Mrs Green
Miss Wodehouse
Capt Sir A Lady, and Miss Walter
Mr R Douglas
Mrs Wilde
Mr F Beddy
Mr G K Temple
Mrs Barwell Warren
Mr and Mrs G H Bayley
Miss Taylor
Sir Lepel Griffin
Col and Mrs Muir
Mr G T Mackenzie
Col Mrs and Miss Gordon
Col and Mrs Wheatley
Mr W A Wigram
Mr J W Marriott
Mr J Rhind
Mr and Mrs P Williams
Sister Catherine Paula
Miss Agnes Park
Mr F Hughes
Mr J P Martineau
Mr Manockjee
Capt and Mrs Sutherland
Mrs and Miss [illegible]owenlock
Mr B Carter
Lord Eglinton
Mr H F Higgins
Mr R W T[illegible]han
Surg-Maj Murphy
Mr J A Wykes
Mrs and two Misses Anderson
Mr Bedford, child and infant
Col Hewett

Mrs Monteith and child
Mr and Mrs Martin
Mr G H Fleming
Mr F Bloomfield
Mr H Huddleston
Mr John Taylor
Miss Parker
Miss Woodland
Mr A Murcott
Mr and Mrs Maughan and infant
Miss Binney
Mr Sparenborg
Mr H Chambers
Mr Lucas
Mr John Tower
Mr MacKail
Mr Rowth
Mr Bowden
Mr Seaden
Mr Doughty
Mr Young
Mr Evatt
Mr Egerton
Mr Stanfield
Mr Thornhill
Mr Barker
Mr Straight
Mr Barkley
Mr C Clark
Mr Supple
Mr D[illegible]by
Mrs and Miss Leard
Mrs Garrett and 2 infants
Mr Geo Kennedy
Mrs J L Macandrew
Miss C Macandrew
Miss E Macandrew
Col and Mrs Makins,
Mr Tu[illegible]wel
Mr [illegible]
Mr W S Kennedy
Mr Reilly
Mr and Mrs Sommer
Capt Daniell
Dr and Mrs Weller and child
Mr Berry
Surg-Maj Moir
Major and Mrs Marshall
Mrs Gardiner
Miss Irving
Mr F Blomfield
Mr Sanders

FROM VENICE.

Mr W R Tucker
Mr G M Reilly
Mr Leighton
Mr G L Garth
Mr Dumbell
Mr and Mrs Knox

Hon and Mrs E Beverley
Mr A H MacLeod
Mr and Mrs E A Nicholson
Mr and Mrs [illegible] Smith
Col, Mrs and Miss Tweedie

FROM BRINDISI.

Surg-Maj and Mrs Franklin
Mr F J Price
Hon E Trevelyan
Mrs and two Misses Ward
Mr and Mrs W Gallen and infant
Mrs G Adams
Miss H Cowie
Mrs Biddulph
Mrs Stevens
Mr Macpherson
Maj and Mrs Otley
Mr and Miss J J Maclean
Hon A Wilson
Mr A G Malet
Mr W L Thomas
Col G B Simpson
Col Galloway
Mr H Brock
Capt and Mrs Glibborn
Maj W S Bissett
Dr J Robb
Mr W O'Horne
Major Gardiner
Sir C Petheram
Mr T R Wynne
Mr A O Duff
Capt [illegible]
Mr P Macfadyen
Col Mayhew
Mr F A Wright
Mr H Nelson
Mr F Upcott
Mr and Mrs Kennedy
Mr and Mrs Beatson
Col Ferris

Mr J W [illegible]
Mr [illegible]
Col Wallace
Mr G W Nicholson
Mr A H Smith
Mr Milligan
Mr [illegible]
Miss Lincoln
Mr Sancton Brown
Mr [illegible]
Mr C Collingwood
Mr Barker
Mr R Fenton
Capt Du Cane
H E Sir Salar Jung
Mr Frewin
Mr Dadabhoy and Son
Mr Liakut Ali
Mr G[illegible]hander Ali
Tufit Ali
Fid Ali
Ismail Khan
V F Mahomed
Rer Mahomed Mutalli
Mr Rock
Madam Mougard
Mr Franklin Lang
Mr Barton
Mr and Mrs De Perrott
Mr Webb Ware
Count H G Lyner
Mr and Mrs Creig
Mr and Mrs Judge
Miss Nicholson
Mr and Mrs Johnson

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Massey
H H the Rao of Kutch
Prince Kaluba

Col Goodfellow
Mr Goodfellow

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Burjorjee, child and 2 infants.

FROM LONDON TO SHANGHAI.

Mr H M Thin
Mr N D Fracis

Mr E M Keener

FROM LONDON TO SYDNEY.

Mr Blackwell

Mr Knox

RAILWAYS IN SIND.

THE following letter concerning certain projected railways in Sind has been addressed by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Government of Bombay:—

Sir, adverting to the previous correspondence from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 1064, dated 7th May 1887, forwarding a memorial from the inhabitants of the Thur and Parkur District—From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 1130, dated 17th May 1887—To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 591, dated 15th June 1887.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 1489 and 1846, dated respectively the 4th July and 15th August 1887, submitting for favourable consideration two letters from the Commissioner in Sind, together with the four Memorials accompanying them, from (1) the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, (2) the Karachi Municipality, (3) the Karachi Port Trust, and (4) over 5,000 of the inhabitants of Sind generally, which urge the desirability of the construction of a line of railway running from the Indus near the town of Hyderabad *via* Oomerkote, to a junction with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system at Pachpadra in the Jodhpur State, and recommending that the route for the proposed line may be surveyed next cold season.

2. The proposal made in these representations is understood to be that the Jodhpur metre gauge State Railway, which now runs from Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Pachpadra, shall be continued thence on the same gauge, *via* Barmeer, Oomerkote, Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad to the Indus, where a connection would be made with the Kotri Station of the North Western Railway on the opposite bank by means of a steam ferry, conveying loaded wagons, similar to that now in use for crossing the Indus at Sukkur pending the completion of the railway bridge at the latter place.

3. The length of new line thus contemplated is stated to be 240 miles, of which 100 miles lie within Jodhpur territory, and might be paid for by that Native State.

The effect of this connection of the Rajputana-Malwa and the North-Western Railways is described as placing "Delhi and the surrounding Districts," or (elsewhere) Agra and all places within a radius of 100 miles of it, such as Delhi, Gwalior, Shahjehanpur, and all Rajputana States to the westward of Agra, nearer to the sea by about one hundred miles; as affording to the North-West Provinces, as well as to the Punjab, much-wanted facilities for reaching the coast; and as benefiting, from an Imperial point of view, a very large portion of the continent of India. From the Port of Karachi, Europe is described as being 200 miles, and twenty-four hours' voyage, nearer than from Bombay.

The engineering features of the project are represented as offering no difficulties. The line is said to lie for the most part through an open plain; the portion of the Desert to be traversed being comparatively short, with scattered sandhills which do not drift and can easily be cut through, and possessing "abundant wood and water."

Regarding the remunerativeness of the proposed railway the communications received from the Commissioner in Sind and the Governor of Bombay exhibit a marked reserve; the only statements put forward being those of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that the work "offers the almost certain prospect of being renumerative," and that "there is good reason to anticipate that there would be a large local traffic" over the Hyderabad-Oomerkote Section; of the general Sind Memorial that "the merely local traffic" of this section "would alone amply repay the cost of the construction of the line, 140 miles in length, from Hyderabad to the frontier of the Jodhpur State," and of this latter memorial and that from the Thur-Parkur District that the gross railway receipts from this section will amount to about four lakhs of rupees.

4. The general arguments by which the proposal is supported may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) The port of Karachi is comparatively isolated, and deprived of the natural advantages to which it is entitled by its geographical position, because its only means of railway communication with the interior is the North-Western Railway, which merely opens up the "limited area" lying to the north and north-east is chiefly a long trunk line without sufficient branches and is not located with a view to commercial purposes; whereas it ought to be supplied with lateral railway communication eastwards so as to obtain access to the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and the rest of the Bombay Presidency.

(*b*) The port with the improvements now in progress, "can accommodate conveniently and cheaply considerably more than the traffic" which the existing railway can carry, and it is "absolutely necessary" that "fresh markets should be opened up for Karachi trade in order that the capabilities of the port may be fully utilised, and that the large sums of money which are being spent on it may * * * yield a profitable return."

(*c*) The proposed line would supply the "long felt and admittedly grave want" of a daily post to Bombay in lieu of the present (bi-weekly) mail by steamer.

(*d*) The new railway would be an alternative line of military communication between the North-Western Frontier and the base at Bombay, and would also strengthen military operations from the Karachi base.

(*e*) The proposed line "would give immense facilities to trade" not only to the Districts immediately eastwards, but to Delhi, Agra, and part of the North-Western Provinces.

5. I am directed to explain, in the first place, that considerable misapprehensions appear to prevail as to the main facts of the case.

6. As to the length of the new line, the distance between Pachpadra and the Indus would appear to be about 250 miles, without making allowance for any excess necessitated by the levels or other peculiarities of the ground. Supposing that 100 miles of this (which appears to be a maximum) lie in Jodhpur territory, and that State were willing to bear the cost of their construction, upon which point the Government of India possess no information, the remainder to be made would be 150 miles.

7. The distances from Agra by the new route to Karachi, compared with those by the existing route to Bombay, are shown below, and give a difference in favour of the former of 68 miles only, instead of the 100 miles claimed. This advantage, however, would be nullified by the fact that such a distance is too small to have any practical effect upon the through rates on special staples. Again, an old established railway having a large traffic, such as the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, can afford to carry at lower rates than one not equally well circumstanced; it could certainly quote a rate from Marwar Junction to Bombay low enough to counterbalance the 68 miles of extra distance, and the through rates to Bombay and to Karachi by the two routes would be the same even taking the most favorable point of view. But it is probable that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company would refuse so to reduce their local rates between Agra and Marwar Junction as to allow traffic to be diverted from their own line at the latter point, and would thus be able to prevent any through traffic at all between Karachi and Upper India by the new route. The breaks of gauge at Ahmedabad and the Indus would merely counterbalance each other, and therefore do not enter into the comparison.

		Miles.
Agra to Marwar Junction		321
Marwar Junction to Pachpadra		104
Pachpadra to Indus		250
Kotr to Karachi		105
		780
Agra to Marwar Junction	321	
Marwar Junction to Bombay	527	848
Difference in favour of Karachi		68

Moreover, if traffic, notwithstanding these difficulties, were to go from Agra, or even Delhi, to Karachi, it could not profitably go from places such as Gwalior, which will be only 762 miles from Bombay by the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, against 856 *via* the proposed line, or Shahjehanpur which is 782 miles from Calcutta, the lines in both cases having no break of gauge.

Finally, the advantage of Karachi in greater proximity to Europe, which varies according to the season, but is believed to amount, on an average, to less than 24 hours' ordinary steaming, would also be nullified by two circumstances. The delay and expense of transit by the Sukkur Ferry (where there is no break of gauge) are estimated by Colonel Conway Gordon, the Director General of Railways, as equal to not less than 80 miles of railway transit; the similar arrangement at Kotri would have a similar effect. By this loss of time, the gain on the voyage would be swallowed up. Besides this, freights from Bombay are at least as low as from Karachi while the unquestionable superiority of Bombay in respect of supply and power of tonnage available, financing accommodation &c., may be expected to be at least equal to the small advantage of Karachi in proximity to Europe.

8. Regarding the engineering aspect of the project the views entertained appear to be somewhat sanguine. Information regarding the western part of the state of Jodhpore indicates sandhills rising in places to 300 and 400 feet, and water sometimes 300 feet below the surface usually brackish and in some localities noxious. The surveys made in 1878-79 for a railway from Deesa to Hyderabad (*vide* Director General of Railways' Administration Report for 1881-82, paragraph 240) proved that project to be impracticable. Those lately made between Ajmere and Bhawalpur show unexpectedly heavy gradients, and long distances almost devoid of water. The estimates in each case for a broad gauge railway, come to fully a lakh per mile. Even if the difficulties in the present instance should prove to be less, they would certainly be considerable, especially in respect of water, and the cost of a metre gauge railway, with permanent-way suitable for a paying traffic, could not be roughly put at less than Rs 70,000 per mile, including exchange. This would give an outlay of 175 lakhs of rupees for the British portion, and 70 lakhs more for that in Jodhpore, or a total of 245 lakhs on which a dividend must be earned.

9. The question of the remunerativeness of the line has been practically covered by the remarks in the two last preceding paragraphs. The interest on the capital outlay for the British portion, between Pachpadra and the Indus, would amount at 4 per cent. to Rs. 9,80,000 per annum.

The local traffic to be anticipated may be inferred from the fact that the entire Hyderabad District, only part of which would be affected, contains a population of 754,624 or only 832 per mile, and yields a revenue of 13½ lakhs that the Thur-Parkur District contains only 204,344 persons in its whole area of 12,729 square miles, or 15·9 persons per square mile, and yields 3½ lakhs and that the Western Jodhpore tracts are no less unpromising. A large proportion of the route would be better described in the language of the Sind memorial, as "great uncultivated tracts of wilderness," than in that of the Karachi Municipality as "a new, interesting and comparatively fertile country." Accepting, for the sake of the discussion, the statement in the Sind and Thur-Parkur memorials that the Hyderabad-Oomerkote section will give gross receipts of 4 lakhs, and taking the working expenses at the low rate of 50 per cent., the return would come to only 3·24 per cent on the mileage outlay, instead of being sufficient to give a fair rate of interest on not only this section but its extension to the Jodhpore frontier also, as the memorialists anticipate. The expense of the ferry would fall on the under aking, and could not be recovered by higher rates. That the through traffic would be sufficient to convert the whole into a remunerative undertaking, notwithstanding what has been adduced in paragraphs 7—9- is difficult to suppose.

10. Passing now to the general arguments, I am to observe, with reference to clause (*a*) of paragraph 4 of this letter, that the Government of India are unable to admit that the North-Western Railway serves a limited area, or is unable to convey the traffic which can reasonably be expected to seek the sea at Karachi. This system, which is 2,577 miles in length, and has cost the State about 46 millions sterling, runs from Karachi to Lahore, whence it extends to Delhi on the east and Peshawar on the west. It is provided with the Sind Peshin Branch, reaching to the Amran Range and able there to receive all trade from Kandahar or beyond; with the Sind-Sagar Loops which taps at Dera Ismail Khan the Goomul route into Afghanistan also with branches to Ferozepur (joining the Rajputana Railway) to Khushalgur, to Sialkot, to Pathankot and to Patiala. The line runs through or near all the principal cities and centres of trade in the two provinces, and being, moreover, singularly ramified, may fairly be considered as complete as any main line in India. That it has no large branch eastwards from Lower Sind is due solely to the inevitable geographical disadvantage under which the province labours, of being bounded on the east by the wide desert of Rajputana.

11. With regard to the argument (*b*) it is sufficient to point out that local facilities should wait upon present or anticipated demands of traffic; the latter should not be forced out of its natural channels in order to utilise the former, or merely to subscribe the interests of any terminus. It is satisfactory to note that Karachi is deemed to be now so fully supplied with pier and harbour accommodation, but the fact should be borne in mind that the large assistance some 35 lakhs of rupees since 1884 which the Government of India has in one form or another afforded to the port, had partly in view the provision of ample accommodation against times of political emergency.

12. The convenience of a daily post, which forms the third argument (*c*) may readily be admitted. The average time occupied by the mail steamers between Karachi and Bombay is stated by the Director General of Post Offices in India to be 51 hours. As the distance by land, with the aid of the contemplated Railway, would be 986 miles, or about the same as that from Bombay to Saharunpur, and would comprise two transhipments and the crossing of the Indus, the time occupied would be at least the same, or 55 hours. The only gain therefore would be in the substitution of daily, for less frequent communication, but it would be too dearly purchased at the cost of a heavy charge, for loss on the railway, upon the general revenues of India.

13. With reference to the military argument (*d*), I am merely to say that a line in a different direction would be of considerably greater value.

14. Attaching, for the reasons given, little weight to the arguments noticed in the four preceding paragraphs, the Government of India are of opinion that the only test by which questions of the kind now under consideration can be decided, is that of whether the proposed line is required in the interests of the districts from which, if it is to succeed, its principal traffic must be derived. These districts, it has been shown, are those above Marwar Junction, or to follow clause (*e*) of paragraph 4, those of Delhi, Agra and part of the North-Western Provinces.

There appears no reason to doubt that these districts are already amply served by the three great railways, the Rajputana-Malwa, the Indian Midland, and the East Indian, with their branches and connected lines, which, when certain links now in active progress are completed, will effectively open out the entire locality. For these, consequently, the railway is not required. The Hyderabad and Thur-Parkur Districts, on the other hand, to which, as to number less others in India, railway facilities would be a boon, are alone unable to maintain it.

15. Under these circumstances, I am to state that the Government of India are unable to recognise the project as one of those which it would be desirable to undertake, or to sanction expenditure upon the survey of it. It must be added, however, that even if the scheme had been more promising, the state of the finances would have precluded their affording any financial assistance to it.

I am to suggest, however, as an appropriate local measure in the direction desired, that the Bombay Government might take into consideration the scheme put forward by the Director, North-Western Railway, in a letter to the Commissioner in Sind, No. 16 dated 14th March last, for a comparatively inexpensive feeder branch from the Indus to Mirpore Khas. I am also to intimate that the Patiala State have in contemplation to continue at their own expense their Rajpura-Patiala Railway to Bhatinda, and that a survey thence to Bhawalpur will be undertaken in connection with the project, with a view to an extension which, though the Government of India are unfortunately not in a position to construct it, might very appropriately be undertaken by private enterprise.

16. In conclusion, I am to state that it is with much regret that the Government of India thus findsitself unable to meet the wishes of the Local Government and the community of Karachi, especially at a time when the latter are suffering from a contraction in their commercial operations. The latter would seem, judging from the statistics of which an abstract is given in the margin, to be due to a decline in the export trade from natural and unavoidable causes, which a large increase in imports has not sufficed to counterbalance, rather than to any actual decadence; in any case His Excellency the Governor-General in Council fully sympathises with the inconvenience which it no doubt occasions, and trusts that its durations may prove to be only temporary.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

Value Rs.	Years.	Tonnage of loaded steamers.
7,07,70,838	1882-83	552,006
8,98,90,600	1883-84	714,733
9,24,15,626	1884-85	712,246
10,20,72,746	1885-86	864,331
9,20,58,493	1886-87	750,5.2

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Col., R.E., Secretary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 24th October, 1887.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

At the Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 4-45 p.m.

At the Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.,

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

2. The adjourned meeting of the sub-Committee for clothing will be held at Captain Soundy's office, this day, Monday, the 24th inst, at 5-30 p.m.

3. The adjourned meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

4. The Report of the Corps for 1886-7 is now ready, and copies may be procured from head masters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

5. There will be Musketry at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th insant., behind the Town Hall.

6. There will be riding School for all members at 4-15 on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant. Military bridles only and head ropes to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

THE Nizam's offer supplies *Punch* with a subject for one of Mr. Linley Sambourne's graphic cartoons, to which is given the superscription "Gold an Steel, or Something Like a Scientific Frontier." To the Nizam's "Here, Madam, is an earnest of my good will, and my sword is ready when wanted," *Mr. Punch*, as Britannia's chief spokesman and First Plenipotentiary, replies;—

Thanks, great descendant of Ghazi-ood-deen!
A gracious gift, it may well move the spleen
Of England's enemies—and yours. The Bear
Will stir, and growl in his chill Northern lair
To see the Indian Tiger arm-in-arm
With England's Lion, linked by the strong charm
Of mutual confidence and common aim.
A generous friendship, Prince, is our best game.
Not loyalty alone approves your gift,
But wise self-interest, and sagacious thrift.
Sage Salar Jung would cordially approve
The liberal impulse, the far sighted move.
Punchius, my Prince, is far too great to gush,
And fulsome flattery wakens manhood's blush,
England's true honour England's hand must hold.
Steel for defence and for equipment gold
'Tis her's to furnish; when that hand shall fail
Auxiliar sword or purse will nought avail
To prop her sway or 'stablish shaken power
Not though she had the more than Danae dower
Of all "the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind."
Fear must not shake and softness must not blind
The man, the people, who would lead and light
Progress's army in the world's great fight
Each nation finds, when fate its courage tests,
It last best frontier is its soldier's breasts.
War's sinews, though, wise captains wont contemn.
Loyalty—liberal aid—who laughs at *them*.
Is churl and goose at once. All England's ranks
Will hail your generous gift with cordial thanks.
NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK! Our Dufferin has wit,
Trust him to make the wisest use of it:
Or failing that which doubtless will not fail—
Trust Punch to throw his baton in the scale,
Whose wood, in hands like his as skilled as bold,
Oftimes out weighs the worth of steel and gold.
Nizam, that North West frontier, Punch's eye,
Shall watch henceforth with sharpest scrutiny
The lakhs not lacking should swift wisdom lack.
That baton will descend with thundering thwack
On dolt who dull delay shall cause or suffer:—
But there, our Dufferin is not a duffer.
Red tape itself would hardly be so mad
As to misread the moral Hyderabad
Reads to Calcutta in this princely proffer.
Punch—for his Queen,—acknowledges the offer.
Of him who brings, a tributes free as leal,
Gold for her peace, and for her war-time steel.

THE REAL MOTIVE OF THE NIZAM.

THE *Times* of Oct. 4 gives prominence to the following letter which has been addressed to it:—

Sir,—As the only person in England acquainted with the motive which prompted the Nizam in making his late offer, I feel that it is impossible for me to remain silent when that motive is being misrepresented. The motive of his Highness was to show his cordial sentiments towards us in face of a common danger, and he hoped, by accepting a share in the expense, to gain the privilege of stationing two of his own regiments in Pishin or elsewhere on the frontier. This, and not the recovery of the Berars, was the object in the mind of the Nizam, and I may with some confidence leave your readers to judge for themselves whether it forms a worthy motive or not. The Nizam is a young prince of twenty one, who has already done one or two magnificent and unprecedented things—as for instance, the payment of the late Salar Jung's debts, amounting to 300,000*l.*; and his impulses are noble and honourable. It rests with Lord Dufferin to say whether his advances are to be repelled, his enthusiasm damped, and his sympathies alienated. The only argument put forward for rejecting a spontaneous and splendid offer is as I can certify, based on an error of fact. Instead of asking for a return for his free gift, the Nizam wants to help us still further, and to commit his State to our side past recall.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, POLITICAL.

October 3.

P.S.—I will venture to add one fact to the Berar question. Whereas that matter was always recurring during the last ten years of the life of the late Salar Jung whose heart was set on the recovery of that district it has not once been brought forward officially by the Nizam since his installation three years and a half ago.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Several of the Home papers comment on Political explanation of the Nizam's motive in making the offer. The *Times* writes:—

There seems no reason whatever to believe that the Nizam's offer was prompted by any petty motive. He did not make his present in the expectation of receiving an equivalent. Such a suspicion, if it could be momentarily entertained, would disappear upon a consideration of the contents of his letter which we have already laid before our readers. He gives at length his reasons for wishing to contribute to the defence of India, and there is nowhere a suggestion that the British Government should do a stroke of generosity in return. The offer, as it appears to us, ought to be met in the sincere spirit in which it is made, and any laboured attempt to read between the lines would be ill-bred and ungenerous. It, of course, remains open to maintain that, whatever the sincerity of the Nizam's intention, the practical effect of accepting his patriotic munificence would be to place the Indian Government under an obligation to restore the assigned districts. But the Nizam must be taken to be perfectly aware of the difficulty of disturbing an arrangement which has now lasted over a quarter of a century, and which has obvious advantages to recommend its continuance. He must be taken to know this, and to have wished that his offer should be considered upon perfectly independent grounds. We can see no reason whatever why the Indian Government should not keep the two questions perfectly distinct. If there is any chance of the retrocession of the Berars, that possibility ought not to become any greater by reason that the Nizam has recognized in the most spontaneous manner his share of responsibility for the safety of India. Nor ought the Nizam's offer to stand in any danger of rejection because it is feared that an onerous obligation will be created to restore territory which has rested for thirty-four years under British administration. The promised contribution was to be, in the Nizam's own words, a "free gift." To regard it as either directly or indirectly necessitating a return would be to ignore the force and graciousness of the phrase, and, according to Oriental as well as European ideas, to commit a breach of courtesy. We need not dwell upon the lamentable effect which might be expected to follow if the Nizam's offer were declined. Such a discouragement to similar acts of loyalty upon the part of our great Indian feudatories would be nothing less than calamitous. This, the first precedent of spontaneous enthusiasm in behalf of the protection of our Indian Empire, proceeding from the first of the native Indian Princes is of incalculabe value in shaping the policy and the loyal ambition of the rest. The Nizam's offer is, therefore, not one to be haggled with, but to be accepted as frankly as it was made.

The *Globe*, referring to the correspondent's denial of any *arrière pensée* about the restoration of the Berars having influenced the Nizam, says:—

This refutation of a rather ungenerous misrepresentation wears such a look of authority that we do not think we shall greatly err in identifying the writer with our Resident at Hyderabad. He claims, at all events, to be "the only person in England acquainted with the motive which prompted the Nizam in making his late offer," and, coupling this statement with the signature which he has adopted, there cannot be much question that the denial has an official character. It is quite possible, nevertheless, that the young ruler cherishes a secret longing for the restoration of the Berars; indeed, it would be odd if he did not, when we remember how persistently Sir Salar Jung struggled on that behalf during the greater part of his Ministerial career. The present Nizam was, no doubt, imbued with the same idea before he ascended the throne, but he has had the good sense to desist from the importunity which, during the reign of his predecessor, sometimes impaired good relations between Hyderabad and the Imperial Government. Everything comes to those who know how to wait, and in the meanwhile the Nizam may console himself with the reflection that he rules a larger territory than Italy, that his revenue amounts to something over 3,000,000*l.* per annum, and that 10,000,000 people yield him obedience. But does not he expect any return for his splendid gift of 600,000*l.*—not 400,000*l.*, as originally stated? If "Political" speaks by the book, the youthful monarch has a longing to have two of his own regiments stationed on the North-West frontier, by way of showing that not only the money but the army of his powerful State is at the disposal of the Indian Government for defensive purposes. In a word, his desire is, we are told "to commit his State to our side beyond recall." That is certainly a laudable aspiration, and it would be no bad thing were Holkar, Scindiah, and certain other great feudatories to make a move in the same direction. But in these cases there are always wheels within wheels, and it must be left to Lord Dufferin to decide whether it would be advisable to quarter Hyderabad troops in the Pishin Valley.

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HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH SEPTEMBER TO 7TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

MR. H. C. FOLKARD, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Bath, in succession to Mr. Justice Charles.

Dr. John Peile, a layman, was elected on Saturday as Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The War Office has decided to increase the strength of the Royal Artillery in India by six batteries.

Mr. J. Morley, M.P., on Saturday addressed a Liberal meeting at Templecombe, Somersetshire, over which Lord Wolverton presided. Mr. Morley condemned the action of the Government in Ireland, vindicated Mr. Gladstone's policy, and replied generally to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Ipswich on Wednesday, condemned the Government policy towards Ireland, and professed continued confidence in Mr. Gladstone.

The Solicitor-General (Sir E. Clarke), speaking on Tuesday at Plymouth, said that, despite systematic and persistent obstruction, the Government had succeeded during the past Session in carry 20 measures of substantial benefit to the nation at large.

A deputation from Kidderminster on Tuesday had an interview with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and presented him with a carpet specially manufactured for his acceptance. In expressing his thanks Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the oppressive action of the Government in Ireland, and condemned police interference with meetings there or in England.

Mr John Bright, in a published letter, states that, having delivered the Irish tenant from all that is unjust and oppressive, it is now needful to free him from the conspiracy which leads to dishonesty and crime

A circular was issued on Tuesday from the War Office increasing the capitation grant for efficient Volunteers from £1 10s. to £1 15s.

The annual meeting of the Church Congress was opened on Monday at Wolverhampton, when a very large number of the clergy and laity were present. After addresses of welcome from the various Nonconformist bodies of the town, the Bishop of Durham preached an eloquent sermon in St. Peter's Collegiate Church. On Tuesday the Bishop of Lichfield delivered the opening address, after which many papers were read and discussed. The meetings will be continued during the week.

A demonstration was made on Monday in Hyde Park against the system of foreign bounties on exports, which several speakers denounced as ruinous to various British trades, and resolutions in that sense were passed.

A dispute has arisen between the Dowlais Iron Company and their workmen, in consequence of which about 4 000 men and boys have suspended work.

The second race between the British yacht Thistle and the American yacht Volunteer was sailed on Friday, and the latter vessel won by about 11 minutes. There was a strong wind and a heavy sea.

In consequence of the suspicious running of Lord Ailesbury's horse Everitt at York Races, the Stewards of the Jockey Club have held an inquiry, with the result that Lord Ailesbury and his trainer Tyler have been warned off Newmarket course.

The Rev. W. M. Farley, vicar of Cretingham, Suffolk, was murdered on Saturday night by his curate, the Rev. A. E. Cooper, who is in custody.

A new bridge over the Stourbridge Canal suddenly fell on Friday, killing one man and injuring five others.

A mass meeting was held on Sunday on Tower-hill, convened by the Artisan Radical Club, which was addressed by Dr. Fox and other speakers, in condemnation of the "brutal" policy of the Government in Ireland.

A youth died on Monday at Hamilton from the effects of injuries sustained in a football match on the previous day.

A man was killed by lightning on Thursday week near Ferryhill.

A boat which was being lowered on Tuesday from Her Majesty's ship Temeraire, at Spithead, overturned and one man was killed.

The fall of a mass of coal at the Griff Colliery, Warwickshire, on Monday, caused the death of two men who were at work in the pit.

Through the overwinding of a cage at a coalpit at Staveley, on Monday, a heavy timber fell and killed three men working below, and three others were seriously injured.

The coroner's inquest on the men killed at the Mitchelstown riot has been continued, and has been remarkable for a conflict of testimony and very angry feeling between County Inspector Brownrigg and District Inspector Irwin.

A number of evictions on Captain Hill Gweedore estate were carried out this week after violent opposition, the bailiffs and police being received with stones and boiling water.

At the hearing in Dublin of the summonses yesterday against Mr. Sullivan, M.P., proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, and Mr. O'Brien, M.P., proprietor of *United Ireland*, for publishing accounts of National League proceedings, an attempt was made to introduce the State accompaniments of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Sullivan), and in the end the summons against him was dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence.

OBITUARY.—Gen. Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., Ben. S. C.; Maj.-Gen. C. D. J. Dodd, Bo. Ret.; Major F. Wemyss, Bo. Ret.; Col. R. P. Harrison; Lieut.-Col. H. P. Law; Major W. I. Lutman; Capt. D. B. G. Grant, R.N.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, arrived on Sunday at Friedrichsruh, where Prince Bismarck is staying. Signor Crispi left Friedrichsruh, on Monday morning, and was accompanied to the railway station by Prince Bismarck. The marked attention that has been paid to the Italian Premier has been regarded with satisfaction in Germany, as indicating a political sympathy which will strengthen the prospects of peace.

The Porte has proposed that a Russian and a Turkish Commissioner should be sent to Bulgaria to administer the affairs of that country for three months, during which time a new Sobranje shall be convoked. The Russian Government has assented to the proposition with certain modifications.

In consequence of reports that the Zankoffists and Russian sympathizers intend to provoke disorders on the occasion of the Bulgarian elections on Sunday next, the Government at Sofia have despatched troops to the districts where troubles may be expected to arise.

The elections in Servia have resulted in the complete success of the Liberal and Radical parties, hardly a single sympathizer with Austria having been elected.

It has been officially notified to the French Government that the German Government will grant a pecuniary indemnity to the family of the Frenchman who was shot by a German guard on the Alsatian frontier.

The trial of 17 officers and military cadets for complicity with revolutionary conspiracies is expected to begin in a few days at St. Petersburg.

The British Mediterranean squadron is continuing its cruise in the Adriatic. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales have gone to Cettinje, the Montenegrian capital.

The four Englishmen who were captured by brigands near Smyrna have been released on payment of a ransom of £750.

Reports are current of the dangerous illness of the Emperor of Morocco, and in view of possible complications in the event of his death the Spanish Government has collected troops at the Andalusian ports to be in readiness for embarkation should it become necessary.

The Manitoban Court has decided that there is no power to expropriate private land for the purposes of a railway to connect with the United States lines. It is expected, therefore, that the much-disputed scheme will not be persisted in.

Mr. Sweet, a Scotch gentleman, has put forth a challenge to contest the America Cup next year, and he intends to have a cutter yacht specially built for the occasion.

A United States cruiser has seized a British vessel and two American schooners for seal fishing in Alaskan waters.

Further intelligence of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, under Mr. Stanley, has been received. The expedition has reached the upper part of the river Aruwimi.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE writes to the *Times*:—"Allow me to express my earnest hope that the eloquent letter of my friend Pundita Ramabai, published by you, may obtain the attention it claims from humane English men and English women. That the sisters of a woman capable of writing a letter so full of vigorous thought and tender feeling should be condemned by cruel heathenism to a fate practically equivalent to penal servitude for life, for the crime of surviving their husbands, is a reflection which ought surely to move all our hearts with pity and indignation. Ramabai's project of a school and free dwelling place for Hindoo child widows and women widows, to be followed by similar institutions throughout India, affords, it seems to me, the best prospect of lightening the vast load of misery entailed by this abominable superstition, and also of generally leavening Hindoo society with Christian sentiments towards women. Ramabai's able and lucid book, 'The High Caste Hindoo Woman,' displays in every page the grievous need which exists for some such breath of purer air to pass through the closed zenanas of India." Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blomfield Road, Maida-hill, has opened a subscription list for Ramabai's projected school at Poona.

THE MURDER OF A HEAD CONSTABLE BY MOONLIGHTERS.

THE INFORMER CALLINAN IN THE WITNESS BOX.

THE informer Callinan has been the most important witness in the magisterial inquiry at Ennis into the murder of Head Constable Whelehan by moonlighters. Mr. A. Morphy prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Lynch appeared for the prisoners. The public were excluded, with the exception of about a dozen people, relatives of the prisoners. The following was the evidence of Jeremiah Pat-rick Callinan, the informer:—

CLAIMING THE OUTRAGE.

Q.—Were you engaged with those men in an attack on Sexton's house on Sunday night, the 11th of last month? A.—Yes.

Q.—By what name have you been known in Clare? A.—John Ryan.

Q.—Had you any conversation with any of those four men about raids? A.—Yes Thomas Leary asked me if I would join himself, and the party that he would get to make some moonlight raids round the neighbourhood. They were going to make several raids round the neighbourhood to take up guns, and levy a tax of money for expenses in buying ammunition; and if witness would join them to be spokesman they would make up ten pounds for him. He mentioned another object of the expidition—to frighten the farmers and make them pull better together for the reduction of rent. On the Sunday of the Ennis meeting he had a conversation with Thomas Leary. Thomas Leary was at the meeting, and when he came home at night he said to witness—the conversation took place in the bed-room in which witness and Daniel and Thomas Leary slept in the one bed—"We postpone the meeting that I was speaking to you about."

MR. DILLIONS TEACHING.

Q.—Postpone the what? A.—The meeting—the raids. He said that "Grabbers must be first put down, and Thomas Sexton is the first that must come down."

Q.—Did he give any reason for saying that grabbers must come down. A.—He said that Mr. Dillon said at the meeting that day that while he lived he would not tolerate a grabber. On Monday night Michael Murphy, Curtis, and Lalor came to Leary's house, and witness and they sat up talking until his brother Daniel came. After talking for some time they all walked out together to a quarry, a short distance from Leary's house. There was a council held there about going to Sexton's house. The following Sunday night was the night appointed to go and wound him in the legs by firing bullets into him. Witness was to act as spokesman, themselves being neighbours their voice would be known. The following morning witness told Thomas and Daniel Leary both together that he wanted to go down towards Connolly's Chapel, in the Paris of Kilmaily, to see some parties there. He said that because he had made up his mind not to go with them.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

On Saturday Michael Murphy told him to go over to the Leary's and see were they ready for the following night. He went there and stayed the night; and on Sunday night about dusk Thomas and Daniel Leary, Michael and Peter Murphy, Curtis, Hehir, Lalor, and himself met in the quarry. Thomas and Daniel Leary brought two guns and two revolvers to the quarry. The arms were loaded there. Thomas Leary got one gun and Daniel another. Curtis got one revolver and Hehir another. Micheal Murphy had a seven-chambered revolver. Thomas Leary said Sexton should be shot dead, as he did not believe in scratches. They then started for Sexton's through the land and bogs. Most of them wore handkerchiefs on their faces. Thomas Leary asked witness if he would put one on, and he said no. When they got close to the road near Sexton's house Thomas Leary told the party to stand. He then said if they should meet any police coming from Kilfenore or Lisdoonvarna, nobody should run away but, walk on, as if they were on their business; and if the police stopped them, let them all turn on them and mob them, and kill them. Several spoke at the time, but Thomas Leary and Michael Murphy were the chief spokesmen. They then got out on the road. Peter Murphy was left in a field near the road, in case any of the police should pass, to given an alarm.

THE ATTACK ON SEXTON'S HOUSE.

One of the party then opened Sexton's gate, and they proceeded up to the back yard of Sexton's house Witness went to the door and put his hand on the latch, and found it was fastened from the inside. He then knocked, and some one from inside asked who was there. Witness said "Police," it having been previously arranged at the meeting in the quarry that was what he should say. The door was then opened. Witness was the first to go in. Thomas Leary, Daniel Leary, and Murty Curtis were abreast behind him. Hehir and Lalor were behind them, and Michael Murphy was to stay in the yard to watch. Michael Murphy had a stick. The moment witness entered he went into the bed-room. The visits of the party that night were not to be confined to Sexton's house. They were also to visit the house of a man named Callaghan, who did not live far from Sexton's. The reason assigned was for taking Kelly's land. Thomas Leary said if Callaghan was not visited that night it could not be done for a long time, as the police would be very busy after Sexton was shot, and they could whip the bailiff's at a future time. Thomas Leary was inside the threshold, but after a very short time of the scuffle witness saw him let go his rifle and force out. All were subsequently arrested except Michael Murphy and Thomas Leary.

Mr. Lynch, in cross-examination:—I ask you now, had you ever any other means of getting money, except as a workman or beggar.

A PROFESSIONAL INFORMER.

I dont understand your question. If you explain it in a different way I might be able to answer.

Except what money you received for labour or in charity, did you ever receive any other money?

Witness.—I ask the protection of the Court. Am I bound to answer anything secret?

Mr. Lynch.—You are bound to answer.

Witness.—Yes, I did get other money.

When did you first get it? I don't remember the date.

If anybody were to swear that you were getting it eight or nine years ago, would you be so surprised? I would not. That has grown into a system in Ireland I believe. I wont commit myself to the time. The last I got was 7s. I got from the constable, now dead, as I was going to the railway station to return to Ennistimon the Thursday before the raid on Sexton's having got 10s. on the previous Tuesday from the same man at the police barracks in Ennis. I came that day from the prisoner Leary's house. That's all the money I ever got in Clare. I got some in Kerry. I think. I last got it last year.

From whom in Kerry?

Mr. Morphy objected.

Was it for giving private information?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Morphy submitted that even if the witness was willing to give it, the Court had no power to receive it.

The Court then adjourned.

The inquiry was resumed on the following day. Callinan's cross-examination being continued. He said:—

I left North Kerry Railway Works five or six years ago.

Had you received money from private information before you left the North Kerry Railway Works?—I don't think I did.

Had you?—I am positive I had not received it before that.

Where did you first receive money for private information?

Mr. Morphy.—Your Worship cannot receive that, even if the witness is willing to answer.

Witness.—I am not willing.

Mr. Lynch.—Well, anyhow you have been receiving money for private information for five or six years.

CALLINANS PEREGRINATIONS.

A.—Something off and on.

And during that time you were moving about?—I was either moving about or at home. I mean by at home paying for lodgings.

Have you no fixed aboad?—I am a single man. During that time I was in the habit of staying at farmer's houses in the County Kerry and the County Clare.

And you will kindly add what other counties? In the western side of Cork.

Not in the eastern side?—No; in the other counties—in Tipperary and in Limerick.

Go on and give me another county.—I have been in Waterford city. I never was in the north. I was as far north as Dublin. I was there last since I was taken into custody. It was more than two or three years since I was in Dublin. Before that the last time I was there I spent half a day there. I don't remember the exact time I was there on the occasion before that. It might be seven or eight weeks. During those seven or eight weeks I was not working. I stopped outside the city.

Where?—A place called Ballybaugh.

Where in Ballybaugh did you stop?—I think that is the name.

But where?—In a house there.

Was it a public-house, or a private house, or a hotel?—It was not.

What was it?—A house where witnesses stay. I won't swear to the ownership. I had free lodgings and was well fed, and paid nothing. I never was in that house before that time. It is a house where witnesses are kept. I did not go alone there. When I got to Dublin one accompanied me. He met me.

Was he in uniform or plain clothes?—He was always in plain clothes. Some time previous to that I saw him in uniform. We left Tralee together. My friend wore plain clothes during the journey. We arrived about three in the afternoon, and drove straight to the witnesses' house. It was January. I can't say what year, 1882 or 1883. I dont know whether he had lots of money. My expenses were paid. I did not spend all my days and nights in the witnesses' house. While I was there all my expenses were paid. I spent some of my nights out a piece in the country. I don't remember how many. I spent half the nights out, and more—all in the country, none in the city. I believe the name of the village is Raheny. I always slept in the same house. There are police barracks there. I did not go alone from the witnesses' house to Raheny. One or two accompanied me.

Were they policemen?—They were in plain clothes.

Were they policemen?—I believe they were. After going back to Tralee I stopped in lodgings. The expenses did not continue to be paid. I paid it myself. It was not with money I got in Dublin. I did not get much money while in Dublin. I could not tell exactly how much.

What house did you lodge in when you went back to Tralee?

Mr. Morphy objected. If this is a lodging-house its occupation would be gone. It would be boycotted.

CALLINAN A DESERTER FROM THE ARMY.

Examined as to his early days, witness said:—

I was in the army. I enlisted twenty-eight years ago. I went for a short time to the military school at Kildare, where I enlisted.

How many years were you in active service?—I can't say exactly.

About how many times did you desert and were sent to a military prison?—The first time for twenty-eight days for losing my boots out of my kit. I got four months for deserting. That is all the time I spent in a prison while in the army. I was in the guard-room for being drunk a few times. I committed no other offence while in the army, nor had any other punishment. Aldershot was the last place I was in.

Did you put in your full time?—I could not, when I deserted. I got no pension. I got a discharge. I don't set any value on them.

For what were you discharged?—For what is any man discharged?

Why were you discharged?—I suppose because they did not consider me worth keeping. I was not drummed out.

Under what name did you enlist?

Mr. Morphy.—No, no. If he did enlist under a false name it was a criminal offence, and he is not bound to answer it.

A LONG CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

Have you been imprisoned since you left the army?—Yes I got twelve months for having arms in a proclaimed district. I don't exactly remember the years. I was tried in Cork.

Was that the only other charge?—That is the charge I got the twelve months for. I did not get hard labour. I got a month for drunkenness at Tralee four or five years ago. I was convicted and got twelve months imprisonment under my proper name. Jeremiah Patrick Calinan. I was not convicted for drunkenness under that name, because I gave a different name and I thought I would get off; but they summoned me.

Mr. Lynch (to Mr. Morphy).—Are you getting ashamed of him?

Mr. Murphy.—No. Better men than this don't answer summonses.

By Mr. Lynch.—I think the name I gave was Micheal Dillane.

Did you get any other term of imprisonment?—You will have me trace all my life.

Answer the question?—I did.

How much?—Two years.

Where?—In Cork.

For what?—For indecent assault sworn against me. I was convicted under my own name, as far as my memory can carry me. I was not in jail since, except a few times for being drunk.

But before?—Yes. You have got the foundation-stone of the last.

What term of imprisonment did you get then?—I deserted a second time.

What term did you get?—I got seven year's penal servitude for stealing a coat. You told me you would allow me to explain. Very well, I deserted the army a second time. Myself and the captain of my troop could not agree, and I consequently hated the army; and therefore, I went and committed the offence purposely to get my discharge. I believe his name was Captain Hunt. I was convicted at the Quarter Sessions at Kanturk. To the best of my belief it was under the name of Ryan James or John Ryan. I was never examined as a witness in Court before. It was since I was in the witnesses' house in Dublin I got those two years. I remember the gentleman who accompanied me to and from Tralee. I might have seen him since. I got two years in Cork but I was not speaking to him since I would know him again if I saw him. I knew the late Head-Constable Whelehan. I was never in Lisdoonvarna until I was taken there the other day after the raid. I was often in the locality. A few weeks before the raid I was in Carmo's house and O'Louglin's house. I was Ennis four or five times before. My first visit was four or five years ago. I don't think I ever stopped more than two nights in the town until the last visit. I don't know the names of any person that I lodged with in Ennis. I don't remember whether any person assisted me to get the lodgings the first time, because I had a good share of drink taken.

TEN SHILLINGS FOR HIS INFORMATION.

Were you arrested for drunkenness on the Wednesday night?—Is a drunken man to know whether he was arrested.?

You were sober when you were let out?—I suppose they knew they duty, and would not let me out till I was sober.

Did you meet any policemen there before you were let out?—There were plenty of policemen there, of course.

Did you meet any constable there the night before you were let out?—No, I did not. To the best of my knowledge, I saw the late head constable there. I had seen him on the Tuesday evening. I was not long in his company that evening—about fifteen or twenty minutes at the most. The interview took place first in the street, outside the barrack. It was there we met. It might have been an hour after I came into town, but I won't swear as to the exact time.

Anyone present when he gave you the 10s.?—There may have been plenty of men knocking about the barracks. I did not mind them. It was so everywhere in the barracks. He gave it to me. I don't know the exact spot, for I was full of drink, and it was after night apiece. I went back to Ennistymon by railway. I left Ennistymon late the following evening. I called at the barrack to know had the late head constable passed. I did not meet him in Ennistymon. I don't remember giving any name when I was taken to the barrack for being drunk. I don't remember being brought before a magistrate.

Suppose it was sworn that while you were drinking that day you said you were the man who could commit outrages, would you contradict it?—I certainly would, as far as my memory serves me, I never said it, drunk or sober.

Ah, drunk or sober?—You may get plenty of men to swear it. It's a system in the country. I can write. I asked for charity. I did not ask it in my name. They knew me to be John Ryan. I might have asked for charity by word of mouth, and at other times I wrote with pencil on paper. I was in the habit of writing when I was short of money, and wanted the price of some tobacco. I never put on paper the words, "I am John Ryan, the Tipperary man." I never asked it under any name; I challenge you to produce it. I often get it without asking from Clare people, and you are paying them well.

Paying them well?—Yes, paying them well! I did not want to have the blood of a man on my hands, and never will. I got nothing else in Clare for giving private information but the seventeen shillings. I got money in Dublin, but not for giving private information in Dublin. On the Sunday night of the raid we met in the quarry. It was just getting dark. The light was failing away. We waited there about twenty or twenty-five minutes. We all eight met in the field and went to the quarry. I still swear positively that I had no firearms that night at any time. I got cuts both on my cheek and head. I was stabbed once with a knife. When drunk I received stabs in Headford, County Kerry. I was not afterwards charged with burning a house, and those stabs I got were from malice through some one believing me to be a spy or informer.

This closed the witness's cross-examination.

THE local authorities at Calcutta are considering the numerous complaints made on the subject of "Social Evil" there, and probably proposals will be made to Government to restrict the *demi-monde* to a specially defined locality of the town.

THE subject of electric tramways is likely to come under the notice of the authorities in India before long. Arrangements have been made in London to supply the city of Madras with a tramway system on the new principle pending the acceptance of the offer by the authorities on the spot. There can be little doubt that electrical tramways are specially adapted to the wants of India, where steam or horse power can only be maintained by relatively heavy expenditure. The chief obstacle to the general substitution of electricity on the existing lines at home, is the considerable outlay at starting, coupled with the sacrifice involved in the sudden disposal of the old resources. But where new lines are being laid the electric motor is almost certain to be introduced, its advantages in point both of efficiency and economy having been clearly demonstrated.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

THE proceedings instituted against Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Mr. O'Brien, M.P., for publishing reports of the proceedings of suppressed branches of the Irish National League were opened at the Northern Police Court, Dublin, before Mr. J. C. O'Donell. It having been determined by the Corporation to accompany the Lord Mayor in State to the Police Court a large crowd began to assemble opposite the Mansion-House in Dawson Street as early as eleven o'clock, and by twelve o'clock, at which hour the civic procession was to start, there were several thousand persons in the thoroughfare. The other streets, through which it was understood the Lord Mayor would pass, were also lined with spectators. It was not known whether Mr. O'Brien, M.P., would accompany the procession, as it had been announced that he would proceed to the scene of the evictions in Donegal, and would only attend in answer to the summons when compelled to do so in custody. A very large number of the Nationalist members of the Corporation had assembled at the Mansion-House by noon, but it was some time after that hour when the procession moved off for the Police Court. The city sword bearer and other prominent officials of the Corporation attended, carrying the insignia of their office. There were loud cheers when the Lord Mayor made his appearance, and a crowd rushed round the carriage, and followed it, cheering enthusiastically. There were very few police on the streets, but in the precincts of the Court-House there were large forces of constables. A cordon of police was drawn across the thoroughfare leading to the Court. No one was allowed to pass except a privileged few, and those having business in the Court. A number of priests were admitted, and they occupied the gallery of the Court for some time; but shortly before one o'clock—the hour at which the defendants were summoned to appear—they were ordered into the body of the Court in order to make room for the members of the Corporation, for whose special accommodation an application had been made to the Police Commissioner. A number of ladies occupied seats on the side benches, while the very large gathering of the press were provided with chairs in the dock, the ordinary arrangements of the Court for their accommodation being utterly inadequate on this occasion. Several artists for the London illustrated papers attended, and the proceedings possessed all the surroundings of a great State trial.

Mr. Carson, accompanied by Mr. Coll, the Crown solicitor, arrived at a quarter to one o'clock. At about a quarter-past one o'clock, the Corporation drove up in their carriages. There were between twenty and thirty carriages, and as they passed the people greeted them with loud cheers. The Lord Mayor had in the carriage with him Mr. Dillon, M.P. Mr. O'Brien did not arrive in company with the Corporation. It was a quarter-past one before the cheering in the precincts of the Court announced to those inside that the procession had arrived and in a couple of minutes after, the members of the Corporation began to enter the court in their scarlet robes; and, shortly after the mace and sword bearers arrived, followed by the Lord Mayor, who also wore his robes and collar of office, and was accompanied by Mr. Sexton, M.P., High sheriff of the City, also wearing the civic robes. His Lordship was cheered by the members of the Corporation as he entered and took his seat at the table beside his counsel, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., and Alderman Dillon, his solicitor. Mr O'Brien, M.P., did not put in an appearance. Mr John Dillon, M.P.; Mr Corbett, M.P.; Mr Gill, M.P., and several other Nationalist members attended.

An extraordinary and exciting incident happened immediately when the sword and mace bearers endeavoured to force their way after the Lord Mayor to the table. The policemen stopped them, and then Mr Sexton, M.P., caught hold of the sword for the purpose of placing it on the table before the Lord Mayor; but a police inspector and several policemen on the other side of the barrier seized it also, and there were cries of "Shame" from the occupants of the gallery and "bravo, Sexton". The parties stood in this position for about a minute. Then the Lord Mayor interfered. The greatest excitement prevailed in Court. Dr. Kenny, M.P., called out, "The police are Irishmen, and they will not insult their Lord Mayor;" but the police were as resolute, and a parley took place between the Lord Mayor and Police Inspector Mockler, and in the end the mace and sword bearers retired to the gallery amid renewed cries of "Shame."

The following is a report of the proceedings at the trial:—

Mr. Carson proceeded to state the case against the Lord Mayor, that in the *Nation* of October 1, there appeared a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Ramsgrange branch of the National League held on September 25, that all branches of the League in the barony of Shelburne, county Wexford, in which Ramsgrange is situated, had been suppressed by special proclamation under the Crimes Act, and that in publishing the report the defendant acted contrary to the seventh section of the Crimes Act.

Evidence was then given of the proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette*, of the purchase of the *Nation* containing the report, and of the holding of a meeting at Ramsgrange on Sunday, the 25th of September.

Mr. Healy submitted that the provisions of the statue had not been complied with as regards the promulgation of the proclamation suppressing the National League in the barony of Shelburne; and, further, that there was absolutely no proof whatever that the report which appeared in the *Nation* was a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Ramsgrange branch of the League at all, or that any meeting of that body had been held on the date mentioned.

After a long legal argument, Mr. O'Donel gave his decision. He said he must rule against Mr. Healy's objection in regard to the question of the promulgation of the proclamation, because he considered the production of the *Gazette* suppressing the National League organization and the subsequent *Gazette* notices were sufficient; but on another point raised by Mr. Healy he was not so clear. He was struck at the conclusion of the case for the Crown by the singlar fact that no evidence whatever had been given that the meeting held in Ramsgrange was a meeting of the condemned association. It struck him at first after the section of the Act of Parliament that to base proceedings at all there must have been a meeting of the condemned association. There was no proof before him that there was any meeting of thh members of the condemned association. If he held that the Crown case was sufficient, the result might arise that an account of a meeting which was never held might be sent to a journal, which would publish it and be held accountable. How could a prosecution be maintained under the circumstances? There was not a particle of evidence as to the speeches delivered, or that the meeting was one of the condemned association. In the conspiracy case heard last year there was evidence of the speech and of the proceedings generally. Under all the circumstances he could not hold the case made out by the Crown was sufficient.

The decision of Mr. O'Donel was received with great applause in court, more especially among the members of the Corporation.

On the application of Mr. Carson, Mr. O'Donel said he would state a case for the superior courts.

Mr. Healy also asked to have a case stated on the points raised by him. He wished to have that case stated for the Court of Exchequer, as he had some confidence in that court.

Mr. O'Donel said he would stated a case on the points raised.

Mr. Carson then said that the Crown would not proceed with the case against Mr. William O'Brien at that late hour, and he would ask his Worship to adjourn it till one o'clock next day. After some conversation Mr. Carson said he would mention the case at one o'clock next day.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 15th Oct. 1887	£7,840,100
Balance to be remitted from 16th Oct. 1887 to 31st March. 1888	£8,273,600

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-points, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

IN connection with the Nizam's gift, the *Times* draws attention to the Armies of the Native States of India. It writes:—

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

THE question bristles with difficulties, but if the suggestions of the Princes of the country are only taken into as careful and indulgent consideration by us as our recommendations are sure to be diligently heeded by them a solution should be attained. The growth of these armies first began to attract notice in official quarters seventeen years ago, and on the occasion of the Afghan war some of them were utilised in maintaining the line of communications for our troops beyond the passes. But although all the great States came forward with loyal offers of armed contingents, they were not accepted in the cases of the more powerful and important, partly because they were too remote from the scene, and partly because it was not considered politic to accept aid against such an enemy as the Afghans. After the Russian occupation of Merv, the scientific defence of the Indian frontier was taken in hand, but in the schemes drafted and laid down for the movement of troops on any sudden emergency arising on the frontier no definite place is assigned to the armies of the native States, and the problem relating to them has been again left unsolved, after much has been done towards the effective distribution and employment of the Indian army. Sir Frederick Roberts will now have to take up this very difficult matter, and if he can effect a practicable arrangement for the employment of these native forces he will have crowned the good work that he has done in the last few years with the adjustment of the most difficult part of the problem how to employ to the best advantage in the event of a great war the whole of the armed forces of the Indian peninsula.

ASSENT AND CO-OPERATION OF THE NATIVE STATES NECESSARY.

In offering some suggestions on the subject it is necessary to clear the ground by some admissions. In the first place, it is out of the question as well as unjust to now talk of any interference with the rulers and chiefs of India in maintaining armies the existence and size of which are sanctioned by treaty. Whatever is done must be done with their assent and co-operation, and those States that prefer to have no share in the defence of India must be left in their own selfish isolation. These, if any, will be few, and once the native Princes see that we do not wish to curtail their dignity, privileges, and authority, their attitude will be in accordance with the example loyally and spontaneously set them by the Nizam of Hyderabad. In the second place, if we are to convince the Princes of India that our new proposals are not directed towards weakening them, we must give them a definite place in the honour and advantage that must accrue from the security of India, whether it be established in open war or by the fact that no invasion is attempted. If it requires a great military organiser to prepare the scheme, it is quite clear that the art of diplomacy will have to be largely employed to make it acceptable to the chiefs and their Courts; but in perfect frankness, as we have no sinister designs—which, indeed, should be obvious to the most suspicious Prince, as we are proposing something that will make his little army more efficient and formidable—lies the best chance of inducing them to embark heartily and without misgiving upon a project for ensuring the object common to all, as the Nizam rightly says, of the external security of the country.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NATIVE ARMIES.

In dealing with these armies we have to consider the future of what is on paper the enormous force of 349,835 fighting men and 4,237 guns. The real problem fortunately, relates to a very much smaller number, and for the sake of convenience and brevity the only armies that need be considered may be divided into the following groups:—(1) The Nizam's army, (2) the Central Indian armies, (3) the Rajputana forces, (4) those of the Sikh principalities, and (5) Cashmere, and the last of these, numbering 1,400 cavalry, 25,600 infantry, and 160 guns, may be dismissed at once with the comment that its duties should appertain solely to its own efficient defence. The Nizam's army consists of 71 field and 654 other guns, with 550 trained artillerymen, 1,400 cavalry, and 12,775 infantry, besides 6,500 irregular cavalry and more than 20,000 levies of foot. The Central Indian armies, including Baroda, which lies outside that political definition, muster 62,500 cavalry and infantry and 176 guns. These armies are fairly efficient, and include the well-trained force left by the late Maharajah Scindiah. The Rajput States maintain 93,000 men and 2,000 guns. The former have scarcely any serious training, and the latter are for the great part obsolete and dangerous only to those who fire them. The Sikh States of the Punjab keep up armies of 19,070 men and an artillery force of 206 guns. These armies divided between the five large and the five small States of the Land of the Five Rivers, are armies in reality as well as name, and even without any general scheme their services would be utilised in the same manner as in 1879-80. Instead of dealing with the larger force, we have practically to consider about 220,000 men, and even this total must be largely reduced, as the irregulars of Hyderabad and the levies of Rajputana are rather personal retainers than soldiers who could be sent on service outside their States. If we say that the native States have forces of 150,000 men which could be drawn upon for purposes of garrison duty, guarding communications, and active employment at the front, that is, perhaps as near the truth as it is possible or necessary to arrive.

HOW TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.

In their present state of efficiency, or the reverse, even the best of these armies could not be safely employed in active operations at the front, but the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Princes of India will never be enlisted in any scheme which only assigns to them the inglorious part of remaining in the rear. Of course, from our own personal point of view, it would be an immense gain if the assurance that the native States would stand firm allowed us to remove to the frontier the large portion of our garrison permanently locked up in the native States, and the theory hitherto has been to take this on trust whenever any emergency arose, and to go on shirking the difficulty in the belief that all we can expect from the native States is subservience by the proof of our power and military strength. A more practical and statesmanlike view is now being taken of the situation, and it is admitted that these armies represent a potential source of strength which should be utilised in the interests of India. Admitting the present military shortcomings of these bodies of men, it follows that the first step taken should be an offer from the Government of India to lend each State a small number of English officers to train and discipline its army. To render this palatable and acceptable, it should be preceded by a notification that the Viceroy is prepared, on receiving the assent of a sufficient number of States, to issue a declaration constituting the armies of the native Princes the First Indian Reserve. The acceptance of the services of English officers, who should be exclusively employed in military duties, should not be made binding on the native State for a longer period than three years, and it should then have the right of reducing the number employed, or of dispensing with their services altogether. The main duty of these officers would be to instruct the native troops in modern drill and in the use of a rifle which should be a uniform weapon for all native troops whether in our service or in that of the native Princes. Care should be taken to impress upon the native Governments that there is no plan of forcing the services of English menupon them, and one of our main objects would be the elevation of the native officers, who very frequently are members of gentle or noble families and only require example and encouragement to become proficient in all the duties required of them. If the Duke of Connaught's admirable idea of creating an Indian Sandhurst for the training of officers for our own native army bears fruit, it may be hoped that some of the chief independent States will follow the example and establish a similar institution in their own territory.

AN IMMENSE FORCE.

The constitution of the armies of the native States into a recognized reserve will be a distinct admission that they have become a unite in the defending forces of India against external attack; but of course it must be followed her with more precise information as to the part each state will have to perform on any outbreak of hostilities. The first and obvious duty of a reserve is to take the place of those troops which are moved to the front but while the native Princes can in this way play a most useful and patriotic part in face of any act of aggression, it would be unreasonable to suppose that they will be content with what may seem a secondary and inferior part. They will want some of the glory and excitement of the war and we must be prepared to offer every state that joins the league and takes steps to discipline its army the right to send a certain proportion of its trained troops—let me say one fourth for the purpose of my argument—to join ours on or beyond the frontier. I a few years we might thus count on the addition of 30,000 troops to our active army, while the remaining 90,000 men would be discharging invaluable garrison duties in India, and thus setting free a large number of English and sepoy regiments. The presence of these troops at the front would be a pledge of the fidelity of those left in India itself, while the military feeling and reputation of the Princes would be as much involved as our own in the success of our arms. After the first suspicion had been removed, I believe the Indian Princes would be so delighted at the prospect thus opened to them of an honourable and congenial career, in the place of their present want of employment and inglorious ease, that our embarrassment would consist in controlling their enthusiasm, and that the difficulties that arose would spring chiefly from our scruples. It is a common ground of complaint with the warrior races of India, and especially with Mahomedans, that we have inflicted on them an irreparable injury in taking away their career, and the greatest benefit we have conferred on India, the establishment of universal peace in the peninsula, constitutes the prime head of our offence. Where there is real discontent in India this feeling is at the bottom of it, and it is intensified by the belief that our rule endly encourages the keen and supple lawyer, journalist, and demagogues, and embarrasses as well as injures the bolder races of simpler life and creed. The charge is unfortunately not devoid of truth, but in fostering the armies of the native States for useful purposes we may do something, and perhaps much more than we expect, to take from this feeling its sting.

It must be hoped that this question of the armies of the native States will be approached in a broad and indulgent spirit. There is a double temptation to us to take up the matter at the present moment and to press it forward to a successful conclusion. We have, first, a very favourable opportunity of acquiring the sympathy of the native Princes; and, secondly, there is the material addition its satisfactory arrangement must make to the armed forces of India. It is clear that the better we are prepared the larger the force at our disposal, and the more united India—Princes and people—is seen to be, the more will the day of trial and peril be postponed, and that is distinctly to the advantage of India herself. Nor can it be considered to our disadvantage if our efforts on military defence and railway communications are sustained, and time must effectually destroy one criticism that may be advanced against transforming the feudatory armies into a reserve on the ground of their present inefficiency. Only considerations which are unworthy of a great Government can prevent our taking up this problem and solving it in conjunction and consultation with the Princes themselves, who I feel sure will meet us half way, when they see that they are to have their share in the honour and glory as well as in the labour and the expense.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THERE have been more complications between France and Madagascar which resulted in a temporary suspension of diplomatic relations. The misunderstanding arose in reference to the exequatur of the American and British Consuls, and it was reported that the French Resident had left the Malagasy capital. On Wednesday, October 2, however, a despatch was received by the French Minister of Marine from Mozambique announcing that relations had been resumed between the French Resident-General and the Hova Government. The *Temps*, in an article giving the French version of the rupture, says:—

Contrary to what is stated in the English telegrams, M. le Myre de Vilers had not, on the 21st of September, the date of the last news from Madagascar, left the capital of the island; but he had hauled down his flag in consequence of a diplomatic incident connected with the treaty of the 17th of December, 1885. It is known that the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, applied to our representative to obtain the exequatur, and that the question of the exequatur of the English Consul remained undecided, the latter having applied directly to he Hova Government, which did not want to come to a decision. At the time when Mr Campbell sent his application to M. le Myre de Vilers the Court was accompanying the Queen in a journey to the Dykes of the province of Imerina, so that M. le Myre de Vilers had to await the return of the Premier to open negotiations on this important point. Such was the situation on the 16th of August at the departure of the last mail from Antananarivo. It appears that the question of the exequatur has not given rise to great difficulties, and the Premier has given us satisfaction; but at the same time he asked for the formal recognition by the French Government of the famous letter explanatory of the treaty of the 17th of December, 1885, addressed by Admiral Miot and M. Patrimonio to General Willoughby, plenipotentiary of the Queen of the Hovas, on the 9th of January, 1886. The decree of exequatur proposed by the Malagasy Minister referred to the letter. It will be remembered that the French Government never recognized the validity of this document. Its constant policy has always been to adhere to the exact text of the treaty, that which alone was approved by Parliament. In conformity with his instructions M le Myre de Vilers peremptorily refused to enter on any discussion on this point. He is not acquainted with the explanatory letter, and for him it has never had a diplomatic character. It is, moreover, on this ground he has taken his position from the time of his arrival at Tapanarivo. Hence the conflict.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MEETING OF PRINCE BISMARCK AND SIGNOR CRISPI.

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Premier, arrived at Friedrichsruh on Sunday, Oct. 2, on a visit to Prince Bismarck, at the latter's invitation. Speculation has been rife in the European capitals as to the subject of discussion between the two statesman; but it is generally believed that the interview has resulted in a formal identification of Italy's interests with those of Germany and Austria in view of possible Eastern complications. A home paper quotes the following:—

On Tuesday, Oct. 4, Signor Crispi granted an interview to a representative of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to whom he talked about his visit. That the statements of the Italian Minister are accurate as far as they go is inferred from the fact that they have been reproduced in full by the semi-official *North German Gazette*. Signor Crispi began by referring to the recent course of Italian history and to the political aims in general still pursued by his country. Referring to his motives for going to Friedrichsruh, he said there was no reason to be surprised at his entering into personal and direct intercourse with the German Chancellor, as he had made his acquaintance years ago and was glad to embrace the present opportunity of exchanging views with him on general questions. In this particular case he had complied with the wish of the Chancellor to see him. For the rest, their conversations had not had any special political aims for their subject, and what had been said by the newspapers in this respect was pure invention. Questioned as to whether the Roman question, asserted by the Paris press, had anything to do with his visit, Signor Crispi said:—

"How can such a thing be believed? For us Italians the Roman question does not exist. Our relations to the Vatican are a domestic affair of Italy, in which we neither will nor can permit the intervention of any one. The Pope lives under our laws like any other Italian citizen, and we are in no wise concerned to alter or let others alter to our disadvantage the relations in which we stand to each other as already regulated by treaty. Prince Bismarck knows this very well, and better than many others. It is not his duty to meddle with the domestic affairs of other nations, and least of all will he seek to do so in the so-called Roman question. On arriving at Friedricharuh I at once drew the Chancellor's attention to what the newspapers had been saying on this subject, and the Prince laughed not a little at these silly conjectures, remarking that there could surely be no question of him and me coming to speak of such things. And as for what the French journals had otherwise been saying, well, they were always trying to scent out mischief 'et chercher midi a quatorze heures.'"

In answer to an inquiry whether the general international situation, and in particular the Bulgarian question, had been discussed, Signor Crispi remarked:—

"Italy, as you must know, aims at nothing more than the maintenance of peace and of the balance of power in Europe. To this end we have joined the Austro-German alliance, and are honestly endeavouring for our part to help in obviating international conflicts. . . . There can be no doubt that Italy, like all other European States, has every reason to dread the advance of Russia to Constantinople. We cannot allow the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake. As for our sympathies with the Bulgarians and their independence, be assured the Italians wish well to all peoples, the Bulgarians included; this being part of the nature of a free people such as we."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The *fait accompli* of this interview now enables us to understand the meaning of the recent pointed reference by the Chancellor's organ to the public congratulations which he received from the King of Italy and his Foreign Minister, and the bracketing of Austria, Italy, and England, without any mention of Russia, as the countries most abounding with his foreign friends and admirers. It also throws a fresh and complete light on the dinner which Count Herbert Bismarck gave the other day to Count de Launay, as well as on the announcement that, contrary to his usual practice of taking a holiday about this time of the year, the Italian Ambassador would this autumn not leave Berlin, on account of certain urgent business to be attended to. The nature of this urgent business is now clear enough, all the more so as Signor Crispi took two secretaries with him to Friedrichsruh, where they have doubtless had plenty to keep their pens going. The omission of the Czar to visit his uncle at Seetrin was a fact of which the full significance can now be measured by the recent meeting between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, as supplemented by the present conference between the German Chancellor and the Italian Minister President. This interview is hailed by the German press with a loud and hearty chorus of satisfaction as betokening a certain renewal of the lease of European peace which recent events in the East threatened to disturb.

The Russophil journals of Eastern Europe are writing in terms of great irritation about the meeting. The Austro-Hungarian press, on the contrary, hails the event as showing that Prince Bismarck has abandoned his idea of working with Russia, and tooks now only to the forming of a solid triple of quadruple alliance of Great Powers, which shall be able to hold Russia and France effectually in check.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE.

THE DEFEAT OF THE THISTLE.

THE second race for the American Cup has, like the first, ended in an easy victory for the Volunteer, and the trophy will thus remain for another year on the other side of the Atlantic. The weather on the 30th ult. differed widely from that in which the first race was sailed, a strong wind blowing, with a chopping sea. Thus, in a strong breeze as in a light one, the American boat has proved its superiority, and, indeed, is stated to have stood up to the wind much more stiffy, and to have got over the waves more easily, than did the Thistle.

The yachts were under precisely similar canvas, all lower sail and jib-headed topsails, and were but a short distance apart when the starting-gun was fired at ten minutes to eleven; the Thistle, crossing the line slightly in advance and to windward of the Volunteer. The course was twenty miles to windward, and, as during the last half-hour before starting the wind had been blowing steadily from a point somewhat north of east, this was the course laid down for them. The wind was still increasing in force, and the yachts were in a very short time from starting hidden in the fog from the sight of those on shore, whose position was the reverse of comfortable, as the wind was blowing a fine rain full in their faces. Occasionally, however, the fog lifted, and a momentary view was obtained of the competitors. The Thistle did not long maintain the lead she had taken; the Volunteer gaining rapidly upon her, and in a few minutes after the start not only passing but getting to windward of her. Steadily she went away from the English yacht, visibly widening the gap between them, until, at the end of an hour, she was a mile ahead, and this lead she had increased at the turning-boat to two miles. The distances, however, were very variously judged, as the spectators obtained a view of them through breaks in the fog. The Volunteer actually turned seventeen minutes ahead, which at the speed at which they were travelling through the water was fully equivalent to two miles. Spinnakers and balloon canvas were set by both yachts for the run back, and both flew through the water at a very high rate of speed. Here the Thistle proved the faster boat, for she gained six minutes on the run in, but she could not make up what she had lost. The Volunteer received a tremendous reception from whistles, horns, bells, and voices as she came in an easy winner, and as loud a greeting was given to the Thistle as she also arrived. According to the official times of the race, the Volunteer started at 10 h. 40 min. 50½ sec., and the Thistle at 10 h. 40 min. 21 sec. The Volunteer turned the stake-boat at 2 h. 26 min. 40 sec., and her opponent at 2 h. 41 min. The victor crossed the winning line at 4 h. 23 min. 47 sec., and the Thistle at 4 h. 35 min. 12 sec. The corrected time of the race is: Volunteer, 5 h. 42 min 56¼ sec.; Thistle, 5 h. 54 min. 45 sec.

American yachtsmen are disposed to regard the result as conclusive of the superiority of the American centre-board sloop over the British cutter in beating to windward, though some are willing to admit that in running before the wind there is little to choose between the two types. The Americans are jubilant over their victory.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—It is now authoritatively announced that Mr. Watson is engaged to design a yacht to compete for the American Cup next year, and notice of the challenge has been filed in the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Charles Sweet, the owner of the cutter Clara, filed it, and says that if he can get permission he will challenge in the name of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, of which he is a member. Both he and Mr. Watson decline to say what style of cutter the new yacht will be; but she will be built on the Clype, and they think that Captain Barr will sail her. There is some talk of arranging a triangular race between the Volunteer and Thistle, but probably it will not come off. Mr. Bell wishes it, but General Paine does not.

NEWS FROM MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

FURTHER intelligence of Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition has been received at Boma, stating that it had hitherto been pursuing its forward march without encountering any difficulties other than the natural obstacles presented by a country exceeding difficult to traverse:—

About the 25th of July the expedition had ascended the River Aruwhimi as far as an elevated tract of country forming a portion of the Mabodi district. At the distance from its confluence with the Congo the riving became very narrow, being no longer navigable, and Mr. Stanley was compelled for several days to have all the provisions and munitions for the use of the expedition, as well as those intended for the revictualling of Emin Pasha's garrison, carried on the men's backs. The quantity of rice was so large that each man had to bear a double burden. The rafts which had been employed to convey the heavy baggage were left behind, and only the steel whale-boat brought from the camp at the foot of the Arumhimi Rapids was carried past the narrows and again launched in the river; Mr. Stanley greatly congratulating himself that he had brought it, owing to the amount of water which, according to the inhabitants of that part of the country, the expedition would have to cross before reaching the Albert Nyanza. Mr. Stanley calculated that once arrived at the summit of the table-lands which shape the basin of the Aruwhimi, he would be able to halt for two days, in order to rest his men and establish a fresh camp, garrisoned like that at Yambunga, by twenty men and a European officer. Up to the time when the foregoing intelligence was despatched, the expedition had met with little difficulty in obtaining fresh food supplies from the natives. The population of the country through which Mr. Stanley was then travelling was considerable, but the people were much scattered. The district was tranquil, the agitation prevalent in the neighbourhood of Stanley Falls not having spread to that part of the country. The rate of progress made by the expedition averaged from eighteen to twenty kilometres a day. With regard to the situation at Stanley Falls. Tippoo Tip was still at his post; and while awaiting reinforcements which would allow of his taking up a more decided attitude, was continuing negotiations with the chiefs living in the vicinity of the Falls, and had already succeeded in gaining over several of them to his side. Information had been received from Tippoo Tip that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, he could not, as had been agreed upon, organize a revictualling caravan to be despatched direct to the Albert Nyanza, by way of the River Mbouron, but that he would do so as soon as possible. The agitation continued in the country between Stanley Falls and the confluence of the Arumhimi with the Congo. Several villages on the right bank of the Congo had been pillaged and laid waste, and a large number of the natives had crossed the river to the opposite bank. It is believed at Boma that the garrison left by Mr. Stanley in the camp at Yambunga has been forced to interfere to maintain order in its immediate neighbourhood.

Sir W. Barttelot, M.P., has received letters from his son, Lieutenant Edmund Barttelot, who is with Mr. Stanley's expedition. The first is dated from the steamship Harry Reed, at the Aruwhimi Falls, on the 1st of June whither the writer was to escort Tippoo Tip to his country at Stanley Falls, of which he had been made Viceroy. On the 23rd of June Lieutenant Barttelot wrote from Camp Lambuya, Aruwhimi Village:—

I got here last night about five, and found Stanley and all the rest. I was two days late, and he was a bit anxious. He thought Tippoo Tib had made prisoners of us all. This is a large village and a good site, the banks being very high. He has cleared a hundred yards round the camp with a trench for a stockade, which he will put up before he goes; but at present all the men are engaged cutting wood for the steamers. This steamer Stanley has already left—we passed her downward bound at the mouth of the river. She expects to be back the first week in August. All the natives have run away, and will not come near us to sell. Stanley and the others here have had nothing to eat for six days but rice-beans and maniock. He gave them some meat last night, and I brought them down two goats. Jamieson and I are to be left here, and Stanley at present intends us to remain here until his return in November, and unless the natives come in we shall run rather short of food. The maniock fields, however, are enormous, and we can live on that. Coming up the river, while stopping at a small village to buy food, we were beset by a crowd of canoes who offered to fight us. I told them we were ready, but they thought better of it, and began to trade with us. Next day, passing under a village on a high cliff, they shot a poisoned arrow at us. I believe when Stanley first came here they refused to let him land; but when he said he would, they ran away. The native huts here are most peculiar, like bee-hives, with a small tube in front to creep in at. They are about twelve feet high. Stanley goes direct east from this place to the centre of the western shore of Lake Albert Nyanza, and if so that will make him about fifty days in getting to Wadelai. He has an idea that the river springs from the Albert Nyanza, and that he will be able to do the return journey down the river in canoes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bryn Glas, sailed on Saturday, under Captain H. Bethell, for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, Captain C. Doert, which arrived in Bombay on Friday evening, from the Persian Gulf brought on board a general cargo including 206 chests of opium, and nine first class and fiftyfour deck passengers, and 255 horses.

THE B. I. steamer Kangra, 1,468, tons, Captain H C. Ingram, sailed on Saturday last for London via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Col. Mayhew, Col. Wallace and Mr. H. P. Jacob for Karachi; and nine deck for Aden and Karachi.

THE B. I. S. N. coasting steamer Sattara, Captain J. C. Tice will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, ports and Karachi, laden with the following passengers on board:—Mr. R. P. Barrow, Lieut. Mennie, Mr. A. E. Hoare, Captain Thatcher, and Mrs. Hargrave, for Karachi; and 62 deck for different ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ND OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Akbar	1440	G. Baldwin	A	Hajee Cassum.
„ Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ravenna	2130	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1152	S. Basson	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of S. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1937	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Olympia	1055	E. R. Care	H J	Cursetji&Edulji
„ Rockcliff	1198	J. Bafter	KL	C. Eduljee.
„ Stura	1115	G.B. D. Maueb.	K	F. Bezzoni.
„ Aston Hall.	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1373	Hosoason	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Mobile (s)	Doert	Bussorah, Oct. 5.
22	Victoria (s)	Cates	London, Oct. 1.
	Inchmornish (s)	Ashby	Cardiff, Sept. 21.
	Sierra Morena	Spencer	Penarth, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Antwerp and Marseilles.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Coast and Calcutta.
	I. Balckow (s)	Huches	Persian Gulf.
	Kangra (s)	Iogram	London.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethell	Bussorah.

The steamer Cuba was entered for Dunkirk on Saturday last.

The steamer Satara, Tyce, was cleared out on Saturday last for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Amana s	Thwaite	Perim, Oct. 5.
	Shahzada s	Budd	Moulmein, Oct. 11.
	Rajpootana s	Croft	Singapore, Sept. 29.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18.—Steamer Clitus. Ship Lock Moidart.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Even, Capt, Bo Marin Battn, on duty, from Simla.
Lacy, Major, Bo, E Y Regt, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 22.

MacFarlane, Lt, Bl, Scottish Rifles, on leave, from Deolali.
Thatcher, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Poona.
Mennie, Lt, Bo, 2nd Belooch Regt, off leave, from Poona.
Daniell, Capt, Bo, 5th Cavy, from leave, from England.
Seton, Lt-Col, Bo R E, from furlough, from England.
Hewett, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Fizatt, Capt, Supt, S A A Factory, from leave, from England.
Robb, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Beddy, Lt, Bl Carabineers, from leave, from England.
Temple, Lt, Bl, 2nd Derby Regt, from leave, from England.
Du Cane, Capt, Bl, Allahabad Dn, from leave, from England.
Marshall, Major, Bl, R H A, from leave, from England.
Murphy, Surgn-Major, Bl, 19th Lancers, off leave, from England.
Judge, Lt, Bl, 2nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Galloway, Col, Bo, 29th Belooch Regt, from furlough, from England.
Muir, Lt Col, Bl, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Evans, Surgeon, Mad, I M S, 4th Pioneers, from privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Lang, Lt, Bl, 2nd Manchester, on privilege leave, to England.
Shortland, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave.
Franklyn, Major, Mad, Comt Dept, on leave, to Khandalla.

OCTOBER 21.

Begbie, Lt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on leave, to Nasik.

OCTOBER 22.

Heyland, Capt, Bl R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Robb, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Scott, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd B L I, to join, to Aden.
Beddy, Lt, Bl Carabineers, to rejoin, to Sialkot.
Temple, Lt, Bl, 2nd Derby Regt, to rejoin, to Dum Dum.
Daniell, Capt, Bo, 5th Cavy, on duty, to Poona.
Murphy, Surgn-Major, Bl 19th Rl Lancers, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Evans, Surgn, Mad, 4th Pioneers, to rejoin, to Trichinopolly.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
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Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens — Rs. 18 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. — „ 21 „
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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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KHUNDALA HOTEL.
A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 35. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Gold Crystal-faced Keyless — Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless — „ 65
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited.
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

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NOTICES.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS :—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.
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GOUT RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout "or Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most "acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts : 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
BOMBAY : KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE, National Prize 16,600 awarded to M. Laroche by the Societe Française d'Encouragement—Prize at Sydney's Internl. Exhibition.—*Gold Medal.* Wienner 1883. International, Pharmac. Exhibition.

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LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine. Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE. Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE. Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, *rue Drouot.—London, Newbery et Co.*
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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take, does not interfere with business and pleasure.

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FOR

CONSTIPATION,
Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

THE MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New York,

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing.

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THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

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Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

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Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 „	23/	17 6	17/
10 „	24/	18 6	18/
12 „	25/	19 6	19/
14 „	[illegible]	19 6	19/
16 „	28/	20 3	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b.
Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER :
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

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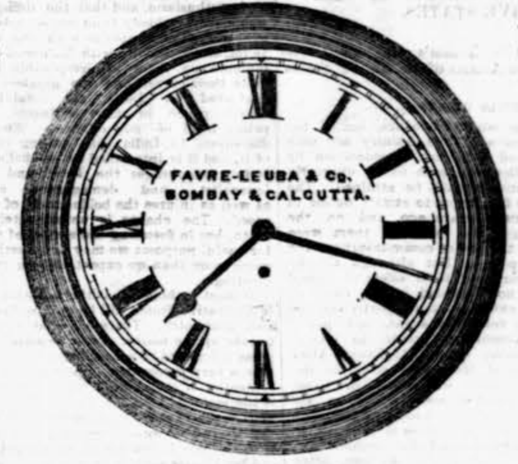

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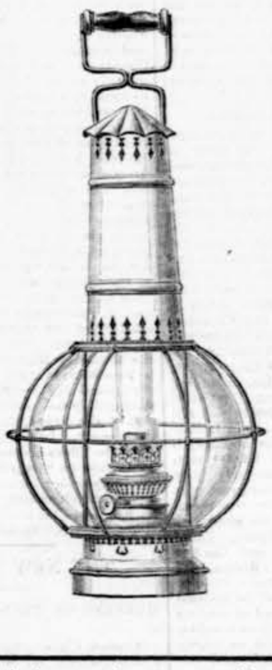

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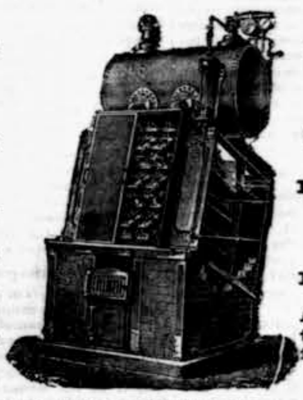

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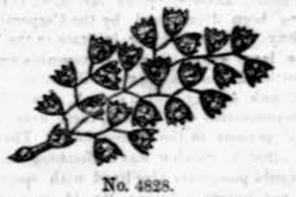

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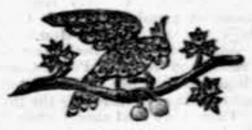

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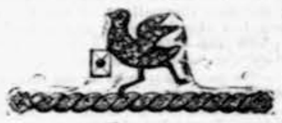

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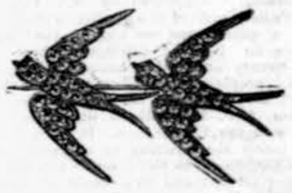

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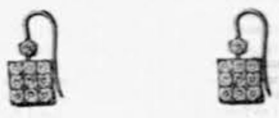

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